The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Headquarters at Cumberland, on the Pamunkey River.

[illegible] CONCENTRATED.

[illegible] under Gen. Stoneman [illegible] at White House.

The Rebels in Large Force Between the Chickahominy and Richmond.

Probable Destruction of the Railroad Bridges.

[illegible], Wednesday, May 14.

Gen. McClellan's headquarters were established [illegible] and are now [illegible] located [illegible] of the Pamunkey River. The main [illegible] of the army is rapidly concentrating at the point [illegible] by the commanding General. The Quartermaster and Commissary stores [illegible] in abundance. [illegible] of the army, under Gen. Stoneman, [illegible] at White House, within sight of the [illegible] position.

A contraband, who arrived from Richmond yesterday, states that between that city and the Chickahominy River, a distance of some seventeen miles, the rebels are [illegible] in large force, where they [illegible] to await the arrival of the army of the Potomac.

As the rebels fall back they drive before them most of the cattle, sheep and hogs, leaving only such things [illegible].

Two explosions were heard yesterday in the direction of the Chickahominy, which were supposed to have been caused by the blowing up of the railroad [illegible].

THE ADVANCE FROM WILLIAMSBURG.

[illegible] of the Army—Atrocity of the Rebels—[illegible] Wounded Bayoneted and the Dead [illegible]—Narrow Escape of Gen. Stoneman [illegible].

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH, VA., Thursday, May 8, 1862—9 P. M.

The order comes to-night to Gen. KEYES' corps to prepare to march to-morrow morning, Gen. [illegible] Division leading at 9 o'clock, COUCH following [illegible] o'clock, and CASEY coming next at 1½ o'clock. We are to push on toward the Chickahominy in cooperation with the movement from West Point.

While waiting here for ammunition and supplies our troops have had a day or two to recover from the fatigue of hasty marching, hard fighting and its attendant labor of clearing the field of the dead and wounded. This last work has revealed additional evidence of the barbarism of the Southern troops of which we have had abundant proof since we came upon the peninsula, as in the case of the shells concealed at Yorktown. In burying the dead our men have found among them the bodies of those who were evidently dispatched while lying wounded and helpless in the power of the enemy, and the instances are not few in which the proof is more direct and positive, than that furnished by the mute witness of the [illegible] corpses. Maj. RYERSON, of the New-Jersey Brigade, fell wounded in the action of Monday, and two officers who undertook to carry him from the field were shot in the attempt. A couple of privates then sprang to his assistance, but he advised them to [illegible] for their own safety, telling them that he was not dangerously injured, and had nothing to fear from the enemy; but when the field was searched the next day the dead he was found lying among [illegible], with six bayonet wounds in his breast, his ears [illegible] and his body nearly stripped of clothing. A private in the same Brigade was also found with his [illegible] in with his own musket which lay at his side covered with the traces of the foul murder which had evidently been done upon a helpless man. In another instance an officer of the Seventieth New-York Volunteers, [illegible], of New-York, who fell wounded, and was carried two miles by the retreating rebels, and then bayoneted twice and left for dead by the wayside. He lived long enough, however, to testify as to the treatment he had received from his cowardly captors.

Such instances are not solitary, though I refrain from mentioning any but such as I have direct and positive testimony in regard to. Inquiry would no doubt largely increase the list. I am thus exact in my statement because I have myself been disposed to [illegible] of similar instances by others, and [illegible] to believe facts so discreditable [illegible]. I am glad that there is testimony to [illegible] received by some of our [illegible], though in the only instance where I have [illegible] evidence in regard to this, the reported [illegible] was somewhat qualified by the fact that the [illegible] were found by the wayside, where they [illegible] left by the rebels in the rain with no better shelter than a blanket.

These barbarities are doubtless the work of the [illegible] Southern men, whose hatred of Northerners [illegible], but how do they contrast with the conduct of those at the North who are supposed [illegible] the greatest hatred of Southerners and Southern institutions. It is within my knowledge that Col. [illegible], N. C., has been not less careful of the wounded rebels than of our own poor fellows; and I know of his dismounting from his horse to give place to a sick rebel whom he had taken prisoner, walking himself by his side through a drenching rain and almost impassable mud. And such is the spirit with which our helpless enemies are received almost universally in our army. In no instance have I found traces of such fiendish bitterness and hate as seems to possess some portion, at least, of the Southern army. Let the contrast stand, to bear its testimony to the different spirit in which this war is being carried on by the two sections.

In burying the dead it was found that many of them had been plundered and even stripped by the rebel soldiers or their camp followers, who seem to have treated friend and foe alike in this respect. Some of our wounded were robbed of all the valuables they had about them, while lying on the field, and they may be thankful that they escaped so easily.

The stories told of Northern atrocities have so possessed the Southern mind that the people remaining in this section have received us with fear and trembling. The females of Williamsburgh, finding that our troops are disposed to no outrage, have emerged from the corners and closets in which they have hidden themselves, and the town assumes a cheerful appearance again. We have found but little evidence of positive Union feeling here, though there is negative proof of it in the fact that so many of the inhabitants remain and accept our occupation with resignation, if not with positive pleasure. I am satisfied that many here believe in their inside hearts, that the change of rulers is to be no loss to them. Some of them have taken the oath of allegiance, among whom is a loyal slaveholder, who claims protection for his portable property against the enticements of our army's presence. I have not learned what answer has been made to his application. The case opens the way for the establishment of a precedent, to which we shall have frequent occasion to refer, as we advance into Virginia.

Among the incidents of Monday's engagement I learn of the narrow escape of Gen. STONEMAN and his Staff from capture by the enemy. While riding forward with some of his troops the General got considerably in advance of his detachment, when he was discovered by a squad of rebel cavalry, who charged upon them, throwing, as they ran, a sharp fire from their carbines at the General and his party, who were making as hasty a retreat as the deep mud would admit of. Fortunately none of the party were hit, though several of them narrowly escaped capture, their horses stumbling with them as they ran. One of the General's Aids was, indeed, thrown and compelled to secrete himself in the woods, where he lay beside a log with fear and trembling, two cavalry guards being stationed so near him that he was almost afraid to breathe lest he should be discovered. In the morning, after the rebels had retired, he returned to his quarters to relate his adventure.

Great indignation is felt here at the gross misstatements of the *Tribune's* correspondent in regard to the guns found at Yorktown. It is certainly provocative of choler to read a slanderous falsehood on the spot where you have the evidence of the misrepresentation directly before you.

Friday, 7 A. M.—The whole camp is in motion, preparing to march. The weather is delightful, and the sun of the past two days has greatly improved the roads. PIERREPONT.

THE BATTLE OF WEST POINT.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

I send you a more perfect list than has yet been published of the killed and wounded in the fight at at this place. It is correct as far as it goes. A few more are to be added which I will gather to-morrow. I ought to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. HAMMER, Division Surgeon of Gen. FRANKLIN's Staff, who has given me many favors, and who has facilitated my efforts to obtain correct reports—sometimes at inconvenience to himself.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

First Lieut. Fred. Frees, Co. F, killed.
Capt. Augustus Heiss, Co. E, killed.
Lieut. —— Babcock, Co. D, killed.
Lieut. —— Stickhardt, wounded.
Christian Haner, Co. F, killed.
Philip Stilts, Co. F, killed.
Henry Minderman, Co. F, killed.
William Lintner, Co. F, killed.
Sergeant Miller, Co. E, killed.
Ferdinand Hagher, Co. E, killed.
John Dinkel, Co. E, killed.
Valentine Gates, Co. E, killed.
Frederick Geis, Co. E, killed.
Jacob Miller, Co. E, killed.
Vress Conge, Co. E, killed.
John Elbert, Co. E, killed.
—— Murphy, Co. H, killed.
Corporal Gall, Co. I, killed.
George Copping, Co. D, wounded.
Patrick Daitt, Co. D, wounded.
Frederick Satry, Co. D, wounded.
Christian Harlan, Co. E, wounded.
Jacob Walbein, Co. F, wounded.
Joseph Tocht, Co. F, wounded.
George Garne, Co. E, wounded.
Frederick Brown, Co. E, wounded.
Joseph Auckner, Co. E, wounded.
Lieut. Charles E. Kline, Co. E, wounded.
John Apstein, Co. F, wounded.
William Smith, Co. H, wounded.
Lieut. Van Riper, Co. H, wounded.
Lieut. Frombardt, Co. H, wounded.
Samuel Holmes, Co. D, wounded.
Daniel Murray, Co. D, wounded.
Sergeant Franz Wolle, Co. I, wounded.
George Heintzman, Co. E, wounded.
Lewis Kutner, Co. E, wounded.
Charles Branech, Co. E, wounded.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. Elisha Young, Co. D, killed.
Capt. S. H. Brown, Co. G, killed.
Lieut. Wallace, Co. G, killed.
Corporal Alfred Sarlock, Co. B, killed.
Corporal Frank Lane, Co. B, killed.
— Reilly, Co. G, killed.
George Acker, Co. H, killed.
V. R. Baker, Co. B, killed.
George W. Smith, Co. G, wounded.
William Robinson, Co. G, wounded.
Daniel Eldridge, Co. E, wounded.
Charles Hogan, Co. E, wounded.
Henry Bennett, Co. G, wounded.
John Barclay, Co. G, wounded.
John H. Hill, Co. C, wounded.
Andrew Carlton, Co. C, wounded.
Andrew Fine, Co. F, wounded.
James M. Smart, Co. D, wounded.
Patrick Kelly, Co. G, wounded.
Alexander Dercouty, Co. F, wounded.
Mark O'Donnell, Co. F, wounded.
Jas. A. Slocum, Co. D, wounded.
Sergeant James Bennett, Co. F, wounded.
Lieut. James T. Twaddell, Co. F, wounded.
Lieut. Wm. E. Stone, Co. B, wounded.
Richard Mullaly, Co. I, wounded.
Henry Martin, Co. I, wounded.
Sergeant Edmund Camp, Co. I, wounded.
James Cunningham, Co. E, wounded.
Wm. Stitt, Co. B, wounded.
C. T. Inman, Co. B, wounded.
Wm. C. Sweeney, Co. F, wounded.
Charles E. Allen, Co. G, wounded.
Richard Sargood, Co. G, wounded.
Patrick Kildary, Co. F, wounded.
Charles Putnam, Co. C, wounded.
Alfred Downey, Co. H, wounded.
Cornelius Towney, Co. G, wounded.
Wm. Humphreys, Co. H, wounded.
Ezekiel Chapin, Co. G, wounded.
Chas. Chapiter, Co. G, wounded.
Robert McNamee, Co. F, wounded.
Wm. Woods, Co. G, wounded.
Alman Davis, Co. E, wounded.
Miner Wiggins, Co. B, wounded.
George S. Ganong, Co. I, wounded.
A. F. Sawyer, Co. C, wounded.
T. Addis, Co. G, wounded.
G. Smith, Co. I, wounded.
T. S. Musselman, Co. F, wounded.
D. S. Baker, Co. B, wounded.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Caleb Seabury, Co. E, killed.
Edwin Bishop, Co. F, killed.
Peter S. Pieri, Co. F, killed.
—— Weymouth, Co. G, killed.
Frank Mummery, Co. G, killed.
Capt. N. Martin Curtis, Co. G, wounded.
James Cook, Co. F, wounded.
Henry M. Helms, Co. F, wounded.
Lewis Perrin, Co. G, wounded.
T. B. Chilton, Co. G, wounded.
James Sempler, Co. G, wounded.
Oliver Wells, Co. G, wounded.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

John McClelland, Co. G, killed.
Abijah S. Milligan, Co. I, killed.
Corporal T. H. Murphy, Co. A, killed.
Corporal John Procter, Co. A, killed.
—— Jimmanni, Co. A, killed.
Capt. Boutus, Co. D, wounded.
Asor Thackeray, Co. F, wounded.
George Wilson, Co. A, wounded.
Joshua A. Wilson, Co. F, wounded.
John L. Hanna, Co. D, wounded.
Jacob F. Knorr, Co. D, wounded.
Christopher Grawley, Co. A, wounded.

FIFTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Alpheus Morse, Co. G, killed.
James A. Day, Co. E, wounded.
Alanson Parker, Co. K, wounded.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. J. L. Bailey, killed.
Lafayette Sherman, wounded.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

John J. Allen, Co. A, wounded.
James White, Co. C, wounded.

The following extract from a private letter of an officer in command at the battle of West Point, fought on Tuesday of last week, adds somewhat to the meagre accounts that have been published of that action. It was penned on the day of the battle, in the midst of the excitements of the field:

WEST POINT, Va., Thursday, May 8, 1862.

We arrived here on Monday afternoon, about 2 o'clock. I was the first to land, with a boat-load of 25 soldiers. We drove back the enemy's cavalry pickets, and held the Point until all our division landed.

I then established the pickets for the night, and remained out until next morning. About 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning there was firing a little on the right of our centre, which gradually increased until it became a regular battle between our pickets and the enemy's advance. Our pickets were driven in, and our forces disposed for a battle, which soon after commenced. Gen. SLOCUM was in command of the field, Gen. FRANKLIN having gone on a reconnoissance with the gunboats, and I was in command of our brigade.

When the fight commenced we had only one division to oppose their whole army, which was retreating on the road from Williamsburgh; but the position which we selected made us as good as fifty thousand strong. We were flanked on both sides by swamps, inclosing about 1,500 acres of land, perfectly level and without trees of any kind, so that the only approach to us was over a wooded neck of land, not more than a half-mile wide. We placed three batteries in front of it and my battery to rake it diagonally from the flank; but our infantry fought so well in the woods that we only used our batteries on one occasion, when we were driven out of the woods. The fight lasted about six hours. No open field-fighting, but bush-fighting all the time. Our loss will amount to about 40 killed and 100 wounded. It may reach more, as I see they are still bringing them in.

We shall advance toward Richmond at once.

Gen. McClellan and the Politicians.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON.

From the Boston Journal.

Senator WILSON has fully answered certain charges which have been preferred against him by political opponents, in the following letter:

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have this day received your note, in which you say that it is reported by some persons that the Secretary of War, Mr. SUMNER, myself and others are interfering with Gen. MCCLELLAN's military plans. I am sure Mr. SUMNER in no way, directly or indirectly, has interfered or attempted to interfere with any of Gen. MCCLELLAN's military plans, or with the plans of any other General in the field. Mr. STANTON entered the War Office at a time of anxiety and gloom, when the most thoughtful men of the country were oppressed with solicitude concerning the condition of the country, foreign and domestic. Mr. STANTON carried into the War Office industry, zeal and an iron will, actuated by an intense and vehement desire to promptly crush out this rebellion. He pressed upon all, in both the military and civil service, the importance of prompt and decisive action. He may have committed some errors, but I am sure he has done intentional injustice to none. I do not know that he has ever interfered with any of the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN, but I do know that he has labored with unflagging zeal to place all the resources of the Government at the disposal of Gen. MCCLELLAN and other military commanders. I believe that EDWIN M. STANTON deserves, not the censure, but the gratitude of all men who would promptly suppress this unhallowed rebellion.

I have never interfered, either directly or indirectly, with the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN, or an other of our military commanders, nor has the Military Committee or any of the members of that Committee so interfered. The Military Committee, composed of four Republicans and three Democrats, is now, and has been, a unit in regard to military affairs. The members of the Committee may have their opinions in regard to men and operations in the field, and as individuals they may have canvassed the acts of military men with that freedom with which American citizens and legislators may canvass the acts of public men in civil and military life, but they have not in Committee, or in the Senate, or elsewhere, attempted in any way to interfere with the plans of military commanders, or to advise Congress or the Government to interfere with those plans. The members of the Committee have never been actuated by partisan feelings in regard to military appointments or operations. Since the war commenced, nearly 2,500 names have been before the Committee to be canvassed and passed upon; of this number nearly 250 were Generals. I have never been actuated by political considerations in any of these nominations, and I am sure I can say the same for each of the other members of the Committee. I have aided in securing the appointment in the army of nearly one hundred citizens of Massachusetts. I am sure that at least half of them are men who are politically opposed to me, and some of them, or their relatives and friends, have been the most active of my political enemies. In raising my regiment last fall I did not inquire into the political sentiments of the officers I appointed, and when I left the regiment I placed it in the hands of Col. GOVE of the regular army, a most accomplished officer, and a Democrat trained at Concord in the school of FRANKLIN PIERCE. In August last, before I went home to raise my regiment, I received an invitation from Gen. MCCLELLAN to go upon his Staff. The Secretary of War, Mr. CHASE, and Mr. BLAIR earnestly urged me to accept that position. After my return that invitation was renewed, and by the pressing advice of the Secretary of War and others I left my regiment against my personal wishes, from a sense of public duty and accepted that place the last of October. From that time for nearly three months I was a member of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, and daily at his headquarters. Up to the time he left for Fortress Monroe, I was almost daily at his headquarters, and I am sure that Gen. MCCLELLAN himself, Gen. WILLIAMS, his Adjutant-General, Gen. MARCY, his Inspector-General, and all the other members of his Staff will bear ready testimony that I was ever prompt to second his wishes. I have in all cases, in regard to officers and measures, endeavored promptly to comply with their requests. I have believed, and I have acted upon the belief, that it was my duty, as a member of the Senate, and Chairman of the Military Committee, to support Gen. MCCLELLAN and other military commanders, and to place at the disposal of the War Department the resources of the country, and to leave the responsibility of action with the Executive Department and the military commanders. The other members of the Committee, and I think I may say that nearly all, if not all, the members of the Senate, concur in this opinion. Gens. SCOTT, MCCLELLAN, FREMONT, MCDOWELL, BANKS, BURKE, BURNSIDE, and other leading Generals, can bear ample testimony to this statement. In regard to the operations in the field, as in civil affairs, I form my opinions from the facts that come within my knowledge, and, as is my habit, have expressed these opinions freely, perhaps too freely, but I am not the partisan or the enemy of any of our military commanders. I go as far as he who goes the farthest in applauding the successful efforts of any and all of our military men. I regret to see that we have a class of men who are swift to censure and arraign others, both in the civil and military service, who are striving to impress the country with the conviction that there is in Congress a party disposed to interfere with the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN. To accomplish their objects, some of these people do not scruple to misquote or misrepresent the feelings, words and acts of the men they seem desirous of placing in a false position, but such conduct can only harm themselves.

Very truly yours, HENRY WILSON.

To Gen. JOHN S. TYLER, Boston, Mass.

A CARD FROM SENATOR HOWARD.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: Your issue of last Monday contains a communication from your correspondent, headed "*Official Visit to Yorktown,*" in which he observes that the Military Committee of the Senate visited Yorktown and Fortress Monroe during the last week on official business, and that he accompanied them as an invited guest. Speaking of the Committee, or rather of the four members who repaired thither, he assumes to assure your readers that—

"The works of the Confederates at Yorktown were thoroughly inspected, and found to be of the most formidable character, and it was their unanimous opinion that the greatest possible credit was due to Gen. MCCLELLAN for compelling the evacuation of so important a stronghold with so little loss of life. Indeed, they expressed the *utmost confidence in the ultimate, speedy and complete success of all his plans for the entire subjugation of the rebellion.*"

As one of the four gentlemen referred to by your correspondent, allow me to say that this statement, both as to Gen. MCCLELLAN's credit for compelling the evacuation and the expression of confidence in the success of his plans, &c., is, so far as I am concerned, wholly without authority. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, J. M. HOWARD.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Texas Rebels Scattered and Gone Home—Wagons and Guns Abandoned by Them, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, May 10.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived with Fort Craig dates to the 22d. Gen. CANBY was at that place with his command, whence it was presumed he would move to Mesilla in a short time.

The Texans were on the retreat down the river. They had abandoned 35 of their wagons, and buried some of their guns. When they crossed the Rirosco River, near its junction with the Rio Grande, they separated into small parties, and fled to the mountains, abandoning their sick and all those who could not travel with the requisite speed. It is thought that the enemy will not make another stand in the Territory, but would endeavor to get home.

One hundred wagon loads of provisions, which had been collected at Santa Fé, were sent to Fort Union on the 23d.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

A Mutiny Reported in the Rebel Ranks.

Attempt of Two Regiments to Desert in a Body.

Bad Condition of Affairs in Beauregard's Army.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 15.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Cairo, by the *City of Memphis*, from Pittsburgh Landing, says:

"We learn that, on Monday, two rebel regiments from Kentucky and Tennessee, attempted to desert their [illegible] and come over *en masse* to the National army. The enemy held them in check and a mutiny ensued. A strong force from our advanced lines was sent over to interfere, and in a short time returned with about sixty prisoners, mostly from the ranks of the deserting regiments. They give a doleful account of affairs in BEAUREGARD's army. They confirm the previous statements that the troops from the Border States are anxious to return to their allegiance. The story of the enemy's lack of provisions is denied by the deserters, who say that there is plenty of subsistence at Corinth."

CAIRO, Thursday, May 15.

The following is a special to the *Chicago Tribune*: When Gen. MITCHEL joined his forces with those of Gen. POPE, he brought with him two thousand five hundred prisoners. They will be sent to Cairo as soon as transportation can be obtained.

In the battle of Farmington, one rebel General, supposed to be BRAGG, was killed.

Fifteen deserters came into our lines from Corinth. They report that several more regiments had mutinied, among them the First Louisiana, First Alabama, and two Tennessee regiments.

The Fight near Farmington—Opening of the Contest—Scene of the Conflict—The Forces Engaged—Why They Were not Strengthened—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP NEAR FARMINGTON, Friday, May 9, 1862.

I finished a letter to you last evening, in which I took no small pleasure in informing the public of a very considerable progression in the affairs of the Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. POPE. At that time our skirmishers had routed the enemy from the vicinity of Farmington, driven them directly into their stronghold at Corinth, finished the telegraph line to Farmington; and, in short, had performed a very creditable and comparatively bloodless and inexpensive day's work, by which the enemy were driven from their advanced positions, and a thorough reconnoissance of the approaches to Corinth effected.

Last night pickets were thrown out over the ground occupied by our troops, the main body of the army was ordered to return to its encampment, a mile or so from Farmington, while one brigade, under Gen. PALMER, was left to hold possession of the place.

These arrangements being effected, we all lay down, and enjoyed such pleasant dreams, and such tranquil slumbers as come to men wearied in the operation of well doing. Many dreamed of home—a few within twenty-four hours found their dreams realized, in one sense of the word, for ere the close of that time they had passed the portals of the final home of all mankind, the home of everlasting rest. No more dreams for them, but tranquil slumbers without end.

I had intended in the morning to return to the right wing, and had saddled up for that purpose, and was about to leave, when, from the direction of Farmington, came the heavy report of artillery. This was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Everybody supposed the cannonading to proceed from skirmishing, or some trivial cause; and in consequence, paid no particular attention to it. For an hour the deep bass came roaring over the woods, without exciting much remark; but just then I noticed a cavalry soldier coming along on a horse, his face all bloody and himself supported on his horse by a comrade on either side. This looked a little serious, and was not softened in its effects by seeing, a few moments after, the ghastly face of a dead man in an ambulance coming from the direction of Farmington. Teams also came pouring down the road from the same direction—all going at a rather faster pace than is generally adopted by locomotive institutions of that character. Squads of soldiers, too, came along, some on foot, some on horseback—all of whom were pushing mainly in a direction opposite that from which the noise of conflict proceeded. These, and the occasional report of a military soldier, who stated that he was the only man left in his regiment, induced the belief that matters in advance were assuming a serious character.

Having reached this conclusion about noon, I started out to investigate the operation in front.

A mile or so beyond the point occupied by the advance of the army, the road passes across a swamp, whose width is perhaps half or three-fourths of a mile. East of this swamp—which is densely timbered on both sides of the road—is an open field, with a ridge running north and south, whose distance is some four hundred yards from the entrance to the "bottom." From the opposite side of the swamp the road winds through a partially cleared country, till at a distance of some two miles it passes through the town of Farmington.

The road through the swamp is of "corduroy," and was built by Gen. POPE. The material is mostly of rails, and consequently admits of the passage of but one team at a time.

As I neared the swamp the crowd became thicker, all of whom were taking the direction that led away from the *mêlée* in front. On the ridge east of the swamp were drawn up an endless number of batteries, behind which were regiments of infantry, seemingly without end, all drawn up in line of battle, and listening, apparently, with intense interest to the savage cannonading that came from the opposite side of the swamp.

Passing through this line, I was about entering the swamp, with a view of forcing my way through the crowd that came pouring from the battle-field, when suddenly, with a savage twi-r-r-r, a rifled shot came tearing through the tree tops, and dashed into the earth a few yards beyond the line of reserves. I had scarcely time to give a thought to this phenomenon, when it was repeated, the shot this time striking near the same place and throwing up columns of dirt like water. I immediately concluded to take up a new position, and with a view to this end retired with considerable haste, but in good order, to an eminence a little to the rear. I did not, however, take the new position without being roused with another shot, which passed directly through a tree beneath which I was riding, and which sent down a shower of limbs and leaves of the most liberal proportions.

For an hour after this the cannonading was incessant—shot following shot with the rapidity of thought. During this time, infantry, cavalry and ambulances passed through the swamp as fast as circumstances would admit. Finally, about 4 o'clock, several batteries came through on a gallop, and were almost immediately after followed by several squadrons of cavalry. They came on, passed through the line of battle on this side of the swamp, soon after which the cannonading ceased, and the skirmish or battle of to-day was ended.

I soon after learned that early in the morning our pickets beyond Farmington were driven in by heavy masses of rebel cavalry. They fell back upon the main body at Farmington, which scarcely had time to form in line of battle ere the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, were upon them.

Gen. PALMER made the best disposition of his small force that the nature of the ground would admit. The country beyond the meadow is rolling, open, with here and there a clump of timber. He had three batteries—among which was HOUTALING's—which he placed so as to command most effectively the approaches to his line, while the infantry was placed to the best possible shape that circumstances would permit—in positions which enabled them to support the batteries, and at the same time to afford themselves protection.

The force on the field consisted as follows:
Forty-second Illinois, Col. ROBERTS.
Twenty-seventh Illinois (Gen. BUFORD's old regiment.)
Fifty-first Illinois, ——.
Twenty-second Illinois, ——.
Eighth Wisconsin, ——.
Forty-seventh Illinois, Col. BRYNER.

And amounted, in all, to not more than twenty-five hundred men.

Skirmishers were thrown out to meet the enemy, and so vigorously did our fellows ply their rifled muskets that they held the enemy in check for more than an hour. They were finally driven back by the immense superiority of the enemy in numbers, and then emerging from the woods beyond Farmington, the rebels stationed their batteries, and opened upon our forces a tremendous cannonade.

The rebels succeeded in getting five batteries in position, with which they succeeded in making a most infernal noise, and doing but little actual damage. Gradually our men were driven from position to position, but never leaving an inch of ground till they had contested it with desperate gallantry.

It may be asked why twenty thousand rebels were allowed to operate undisturbed against this little force, without the latter receiving any aid. I can only account for it upon the supposition that, if they had been reinforced, a general engagement would have resulted, which, as our Divisions are not all yet ready, was not desired. It may then be asked why a force not large enough for defence, and yet too large to retreat, was placed in a position from which it could not readily retire? The curious in this matter may obtain full information from the General commanding. Not being in his confidence, I am not prepared to answer all questions to which the conflict may give rise.

Retreating from position to position, our forces were driven to the mouth of the swamp; and to further retreat through this became an imperative necessity.

To enable them to get through the woods, Gen. PAINE ordered the Second Iowa Cavalry, under Col. HATCH, and one company of Regulars under Lieut. GARDNER, to cover the retreat of the artillery by a charge upon a rebel battery which was thundering away at a distance of a thousand yards, and which was supported by many bodies of infantry thrown well in advance of the rebel guns.

The order was obeyed in most gallant style. Lieut.-Col. HATCH led one battalion of the Second Iowa, Major COON led another, and then, with the regulars under GURDAN in the rear, as reserves, they dashed straight at the battery. In a few moments their heavy sabres were drinking deep of secession blood among the infantry who were in advance of the batteries. Away went the rebels, as if chased by a hurricane, and then breasting the storm of grape and canister, they spurred for the battery. They were within a hundred yards, when limbering up with the speed of lightning, the rebel battery was taken to the rear on a gallop, and from another eminence, where were posted heavy masses of infantry, they went into position, and again opened on the gallant Iowans.

At this moment the recall was sounded, the National batteries having by this time been unable to cross the swamp in safety. The cavalry followed, and with their retreat the battle of to-day was ended. Lieut.-Col. MILES had his leg shot off, and ere this is probably dead. He was of the Forty-seventh Illinois. Our loss was not severe, considering that the battle lasted nearly six hours. How many the enemy lost cannot, of course, be known.

It is a wonder that the Second Iowa Cavalry were not annihilated in their charge across an open country upon a heavy battery; yet their loss was, in view of their effort, exceedingly small. They lost 62 horses, 3 men killed, 40 wounded, and one missing. The exact losses sustained by the infantry engaged, I have not yet been able to obtain, but the total will not probably exceed 40 killed and 120 wounded.

It has heretofore been the opinion of Gen. POPE that Corinth is evacuated. By this time he has probably found reason to alter his views in this respect. The rebels hold Farmington, the end of the telegraph, and Gen. POPE's prospective headquarters—facts sufficient to convince the most sceptical that BEAUREGARD has not wholly withdrawn his hordes from Corinth.

I inclose a list of the killed and wounded of the Iowa Second Cavalry—the only one that I have been able to obtain:

SECOND IOWA CAVALRY.

Company A.
Sergeant L. Ayer, killed.
Sergeant Geddes, arm and side, slight.
B. F. Wagner, shoulder.

Company B.
W. M. Ferguson, breast, slight.
Corp. P. J. Welsh, leg, slight.
Daniel Craft, side, slight.
Corp. Walker.
G. H. Brock, arm, severe.
J. S. Brush, shoulder.

Company C.
Capt. Egbert, thigh, slight.
James Armstrong, three places, mortally.
James Taylor, shoulder, severe.
Wm. Gordon, foot, amputated.

Company E.
Lewis Kephart, hand.
Wm. Dunderdale, scalp, slight.
Corp. Aldrich, scalp, slight.
Sergeant J. W. Jennings.

Company F.
Sergeant Fought, slight.
L. J. Parks, breast, severe.
W. H. Buller, two places, severe.
Daniel Okhon, missing.

Company G.
Capt. Lundy, scalp, slight.
Anderson Huntly, severe.
J. F. Haight, two places, severe.
Sergt. L. Waterman, leg, severe.

Company H.
Lieut. Owens, killed.
Corp. Haskins, leg, slight.
Reeves, thigh, slight.
Detwaller, breast.

Company K.
G. R. Bradley, leg, slight.
Corp. Shepherd, scalp, slight.
Leahart, scalp, slight.
R. M. Downer, leg, slight.
A. Tuffler, scalp and chest.
D. Downer, leg, slight.

Company L.
W. V. Hubbard, scalp, slight.
G. W. Kelleal, thigh, slight.
James Raymond, missing.

Company M.
Sylvester Hazen, shoulder.
Nathan Smith, foot amputated.
J. E. Breeden, leg, slight.
John Parker, wounded and missing.

IN SKIRMISH OF 8TH.
John Wilson, Co. E—killed.
James Slawter, Co. D—three places.
H. H. Doubill, ball in brain.

GALWAY.

LATE EVENTS ON THE PENINSULA.

Full Particulars of the Battle of Williamsburgh.

[illegible]—Brilliant Bayonet Charge—[illegible] Rebel [illegible] Williamsburgh, &c.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

[illegible]

I wrote you from this place last night, giving you such information as I could gather of the [illegible] of Monday, and of the [illegible] position of the two armies. [illegible] of the TIMES, who were present at the battle, will have given you all the details they could gather, with the list of the killed and wounded—the latter reaching you, I hope, in time for publication on Friday morning. I rode to-day over the scene of the engagement, not so much to pick up specific incidents, as to form a more definite impression than a first hasty glance could give me of the general character and object of the fight. Everything I see and hear of it [illegible] the importance and of the admirable conduct of our forces. At the outset it was evidently the object of the rebels merely to check our advance, so as to facilitate their retreat, which, up to that time, had been conducted with great order and success. [illegible] on the previous Wednesday, three days before our army had any suspicion of such a movement on their part, though it was only the [illegible] forces that were moved. [illegible] Thursday still more were put under marching orders, on Friday and Saturday the great body of the army was withdrawn. On Saturday and Sunday Williamsburgh was filled with them. Every street, every public square, every building, public and private, and all the fields for miles around, were crowded with troops, artillery and transportation [illegible]. On Sunday afternoon the vanguard [illegible] the forts, of which I shall speak more particularly hereafter, had a slight skirmish with a squadron of our cavalry, which had been pushed forward to [illegible], and gave them a decided repulse. This was only preliminary to the affair of next day.

The approach to Williamsburgh from the lower part of the peninsula is by two roads, one on the James River side, from Warwick Court-house, and the other from Yorktown on the York River side. Both these roads lead through a dense forest, broken only by occasional openings, and over alternate belts of sand, reddish clay and swamp. The heavy rains of the last few weeks had saturated the soil, and the retreat of the rebels, with their heavy trains, had cut them up to such an extent as to make them almost impassable. In very many places, where they ran over swampy ground, logs and saplings were laid together, and had to be drawn out [illegible] planted upon soil that was firm only [illegible] which [illegible] that footing. This was the general character of both these roads, and it would be very hard to say which of the two was the worst. They gradually approach each other through the forest, and meet at quite a sharp angle about forty rods beyond the edge of the forest, in a large open plain, which stretches away on either side, and which lies directly in front of the village of Williamsburgh, at a distance of about two miles. As you stand at this intersection of the two roads and look directly ahead, you see a large earthwork some hundred rods or so in advance, so placed as to command, with its guns and the infantry who were concealed behind its walls, both these converging roads. Looking to the right, the eye ranges over a broad open field, stretching a mile or more away,—with a rolling surface, backed by a swamp, and dotted with five separate earthworks, so placed as to command the plain in advance and concentrate their cross-fire upon the troops approaching by the roads. Looking to the left, there are three other works of a similar character commanding the approaches on that side. On this side the woods come closer up to the road, and for a space of some twenty or thirty acres lying along the James River Road, the trees had been cut down, and the ground in part had been filled with rifle-pits, so as to obstruct the progress of troops.

This was the point selected by the rebels at which to make such opposition as would check our pursuing forces, which, from the nature of the country, especially from the nature of the roads, were limited in number. As near as can be ascertained the rebels had left some 4,000 men with other pieces of artillery, to perform this service. The first of our troops that came up on Monday morning were of Gen. HOOKER's Division. As they advanced by the James River road, and came to the opening, they were met by a shower of balls and grape from the earthwork in front, [illegible] the men were deployed in the [illegible] to advance over the fallen timber, they were shot down by the rebel infantry [illegible] in their rifle pits or behind the trees. I heard one of the Excelsior Brigade say to a rebel prisoner in Williamsburgh to-day: "You didn't give us a fair chance, —as fast as one of us tried to climb over the trees you had cut down, you popped us over," and this [illegible], describes pretty accurately the nature of the fight at the outset. Gen. HOOKER ordered up a [illegible] of artillery—but just as it left the woods and was coming out into the open ground, the wheels stuck fast in the deep clay mire, in which the horses [illegible] floundered [illegible] the effort to draw it out. The rebels had pushed their infantry into the woods on [illegible] right (our left,) and were pouring their deadly volleys into the ranks of our struggling troops, so that they were compelled to retire. The horses of the battery were shot to prevent the rebels in hauling it off, and the gun was abandoned. HOOKER's men struggled nobly against the terrible disadvantages under which they were fighting,—for the rebels, seeing the progress they were making, sent back for reinforcements, and, according to the best evidence to be had in Williamsburgh, not less than 25,000 of their troops [illegible] back from their retreat, with Gen. JOE JOHNSTON at their head, to join in the fight. HOOKER received no support, but fought desperately on—now pushing the enemy back, and now being pushed back in turn. Meantime Gen. PECK's Brigade came up on the York River road, and received the cross-fire of both batteries for some time with perfect steadiness, pushing forward into the open plain, but finally being checked and compelled to retire for lack of reinforcements.

It is not easy, of course, to fix the responsibility [illegible]

this lack of support, as the Generals on the ground at the time by no means agree. Gen. Sumner was the senior officer present, and although none of his immediate command were with him, he assumed, as was probably his right, the supreme command. If there was fault anywhere, therefore, it was probably his: in this, however, I express the opinions of other officers with whom I have conversed, rather than venture any of my own. One thing seems to be conceded, Hooker was not properly supported, although there were troops within easy reach that had not been brought into action. Gov. Sprague, who was present, seeing that our men were at a disadvantage, and that they were likely to be repulsed, at 2 o'clock, started back and rode in person to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, a distance of ten miles, to solicit his immediate presence on the field.

Meantime the rebels were in high spirits. Word was sent back to Williamsburgh that they had beaten the Yankees, and many of the most sanguine and least wise jumped to the conclusion that we should make no further progress very soon toward Richmond. An immense body of rebel troops were recalled from the front, and reaching Williamsburgh in the evening, were quartered in the houses and located about the streets and squares in spite of the rain. But they were destined to a rude and sudden disappointment.

[illegible] McClellan's arrival on the field at about 4 o'clock he saw the state of the case at a glance, [illegible] our troops on the left, exhausted and [illegible] to a field half a mile to the rear for rest. On the right of the York road, resting in the woods, lay [illegible] Division of Keyes' Corps, separated from the field in front by a deep swampy ravine. Hancock's Brigade had been sent around this ravine, [illegible] of route by which he might outflank [illegible] on their left, (our right) and [illegible], found a narrow passage across the ravine, [illegible] through the ravine,—commanded by [illegible] which the rebels, however, had not [illegible]. He passed rapidly by this circuitous route [illegible] miles in length,—and came upon the field [illegible] two regiments from the extreme right [illegible] in a direction perpendicular to that of the [illegible]. He came to the first of the rebel earthworks and found it unoccupied. He raised upon it [illegible] signaled from the ramparts his presence to the troops in the centre, and continued his advance. As he approached the second fort, he [illegible] rising knoll, and saw approaching from the woods on his right Gen. Early's brigade, of four regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, which came into the field, deployed in line of battle, and advanced rapidly upon him. [illegible] Battery was opened upon them with [illegible], but they continued to advance, firing steadily and marching directly in the face of our fire, which was heavy and well directed. Hancock ordered his men to retire slowly behind the knoll they had just passed. This they did, in perfect order. After thus affording to them a moment's protection, and bringing the enemy within easy distance and on advantageous ground, he ordered them to halt and [illegible] advance upon the enemy. As they rose over the knoll they poured a terrible volley into the ranks of the rebels, who were preparing to charge, when Hancock, swinging his hat, shouted "Charge!" to his men, who started on the instant, and with tremendous yells and cheers, rushed with the bayonet upon the rebels, who were not fifty yards off, and who broke, turned and fled in terror from the field. Our men pursued them—bayoneting many whom they overtook, and taking some two hundred prisoners. The [illegible] across the field, and carried their own terror into the rebel ranks. The charge was a most brilliant affair, and decided the fortunes of the day. Gen. McClellan had ordered up fresh troops, who at once came into the field, but the attack upon them was not followed; and as it was now nightfall, and was raining heavily, no attempt was made to push our men upon the enemy farther toward Williamsburgh that night. It was supposed, however, that the rebels would renew the fight next morning, as the prisoners [illegible] concurred in saying that Williamsburgh was to be obstinately defended, and that Gen. Johnston was there in person to take command. Orders were, therefore, sent back to have the whole of our forces in readiness for an immediate movement. By 2 o'clock in the morning, however, it was ascertained that the rebels had resumed their retreat.

According to the reports in Williamsburgh, their retreat after this engagement partook of the nature of a panic. We were told that the news of their defeat came in about six or seven o'clock, and the universal apprehension among the troops was that the Yankees were close upon them, and that they must fly for their lives. Every man accordingly undertook to look out for himself. Each seized his own things and [illegible]. The army poured out of town on the road to Richmond in one mixed stream, artillery, infantry and baggage in wild confusion [illegible]. It was a complete panic. Nearly the whole town was emptied that night. A dire terror rested on the inhabitants who remained, as they expected every moment to be devoured bodily by the Yankees.

On Tuesday morning, the day after this night of terror, I came into the town, and yesterday, hearing that a regiment of our cavalry had been pushed forward in pursuit, in company with Mr. Jacobs I rode [illegible]. We soon reached our outer pickets—only [illegible] out of town—passing meantime three [illegible] artillery which the rebels had abandoned in [illegible] flight, after cutting the spokes of the wheels so as [illegible] them,—and were told by the officer on duty that we could go no further, as we were passing beyond our lines. We explained who we were, discussed the merits of the general question, and finally obtained permission to ride on a little further. This was quite an indefinite permit, but we saw no reason why we should not avail ourselves of it. So we rode [illegible] a couple of regiments of infantry, the Second Rhode Island, Col. Wheaton, and the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, which had been sent [illegible] pursuit of the enemy. We passed them just as [illegible] of the broad, bottomless swamps [illegible] in these parts,—where it seems an [illegible] when you push your horse into the [illegible] whether he or you will ever emerge [illegible] out of sight forever. We dashed into the woods, and at risk of our legs and other [illegible] pushed forward with such speed as we [illegible] in pursuit of our cavalry. As we [illegible] plunged and floundered along the road, [illegible] of the panic of the rebel retreat abounded. Blankets abandoned, knapsacks thrown away, muskets flung aside, camps abandoned, with all their equipage, artillery broken up and left in the road, wagon after wagon stuck in the mud or buried by the side of the highway,—horses dead, or dying half buried before life had left them in the deep thick mud in which their dying bodies were imbedded,—all these things bore emphatic testimony to the haste and [illegible] recklessness of the rebel flight. It reminded me of Bull Run, but I am bound to say that the comparison was favorable to the rebels. They seemed to have saved everything except what the mud and bad roads rendered it impossible to save. We were told [illegible] as the men went through they seemed ready to drop dead in their tracks with fatigue. We learned that *they had been on half rations for a month*,—that they could get almost nothing to eat in Williamsburgh, and that as they fled in terror before the pursuing foe, they seemed utterly unable to drag one leg after another. But they [illegible] along [illegible] and comparatively few of them threw away their muskets or abandoned anything else which admitted of being carried. Nevertheless, we counted in the space of five or six miles *fifty wagons*, stuck in the mud and left to their fate, and other things in proportion.

We rode on for half-an-hour or so in silence,—meeting nobody, seeing no evidences of life or activity. This presently began to grow a little oppressive, as we knew nothing of the road and were by no means certain that we might not be pressing in advance of our own troops upon the rear of the retreating foe. At length we heard a cannon, then another, then a third—not a mile ahead; and just then came spurring on at full speed a messenger who inquired eagerly if there were any infantry in the rear. We told him yes; and pausing only long enough to tell us that the cavalry had been attacked with artillery by the halting rebels ahead, he dashed on to hurry up the regiments we had so lately passed.

We pushed ahead, and soon came out of the woods into an open field of some ten acres, where a portion of the cavalry were drawn up. They told us that, as they passed through the next small piece of woods and emerged into another opening, they had been fired upon with three or four rounds from a rebel battery, and that it was evident the rebels had decided to make another stand. Their shells had fallen short, however, so that nobody had been hit. They had fallen back to wait for the infantry, which just at this moment came up on the run—having thrown off their knapsacks, and rushed ahead with all speed for the work required of them. We waited for them to pass, and then followed on. The infantry kept the road skirting the wood on the left, with a broad open field stretching off to the right. They went on to the height of a rising ground—formed in line of battle across the field to the right—half a dozen pieces of artillery being some ten rods ahead of them,—and the cavalry drew up along the road at the left, except one squadron of them, which had been sent forward and on the flanks as scouts and pickets. We rode across the field to the front—looking for the first flash, and listening for the first explosion that should announce the opening of the ball. But we watched a long time to no purpose. Nothing came. No scout reported any enemy in sight. Skirmishers were pushed ahead, but could scare up nobody. So the troops, and the rest of us, began to look after the *supply* department. Many of the men had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours, and their hunger was contagious. We could hope for nothing better than hoe-cake, and we could elicit from the solitary sable cook, who did all the culinary honors of the place, nothing more consoling than the assurance that, after a dozen or more, who had spoken first, could be accommodated, we could have a pan-full for a quarter. We took our chances, and beguiled the interval with conversation. She told us she had been cooking three or four days in this way steady. A "right smart of soldiers," of both sides, had been to her for hoe-cakes, but the Southerners didn't pay her, only now and then one, and even then it was no good to her, as the paper they gave her was no good to anybody. If she objected to taking it, they told her to shut up, unless she wanted a knock on the head. So she cooked and kept silent. But now she got her pay in silver quarters, and if her meal held out she hoped to make some money. Her attentions were divided between her hoe-cakes and four little "images of God cut in ebony" who were gamboling on the grass in front of the hut. They were queer little specimens of humanity, and afforded as much amusement to the rest of us as anxiety to the mother.

We got our hoe-cakes, fed our horses and learned in due time that there was no enemy in sight, and that the troops would encamp there for the night. So we decided to ride back to town, which we did forthwith.

And thus—owing to an interruption which I will more fully explain hereafter—my narrative for the present must come to an end. In my next, unless appearances deceive me, I shall have a tale of a different kind to unfold. H. J. R.

THE BATTLE AT WEST POINT.

The following list of casualties in the Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, at the battle of West Point, is additional to those already published:

Officers Wounded.

Second Lieut. Edward Frossard, Co. H, slightly wounded in left hand.

Killed.

Serg't. Charles Miller, Co. E, shot through the side.
Corporal Philip Case, Co. E.
Private John Dinkel, Co. E, shot through the breast, and afterwards bayoneted.
Private Michael Douing, Co. E.
Private John Eipert, Co. E.
Private Frederick Geiss, Co. E.
Private Valentine Goetz, Co. E.
Private Ferdinand Hahn, Co. E.
Private Jacob Miller, Co. E.
Private John Rickert, Co. E.
Private Christian Haner, Co. F.
Private William Linsner, Co. F.
Private Philip Steitz, Co. F.
Private Daniel Carey, Co. H.
Private James McDougal, Co. H.
Private James Murphy, Co. H.
Private Leopold Feckel, Co. H.

Wounded.

Orderly Serg't. John Walsh, Co. D—slightly wn'd.
Corporal Henry Douls, Co. D—slightly wounded—hit in the cheek.
Private Sylvester Fayatt, Co. D—slightly wounded—hit in the cheek.
Private Francis Tetteney Co. D—slightly wounded in the abdomen.
Private James McCarty, Co. D—slightly wounded in the abdomen.
Private Samuel Holmes, Co. D—shot through the hand.
Orderly Sergeant Gaspar Durr, Co. E—wounded and a prisoner.
Serg't. Francis Waffe, Co. E—wounded and missing.
Sergeant Frederick Shelhaus, Co. E—wounded and a prisoner.
Corporal Louis Kottner, Co. E—wounded and a prisoner.
Corporal Christian Hasile, Co. E—wounded.
Private Joseph Augsner, Co. E—wounded.
Private John Branch, Co. E—wounded and missing.
Private George Garvey, Co. E—wounded.
Private John Martin, Co. E—wounded in the arm.
Private Garrett Van Vorst, Co. E—wounded in the arm and in side.
Private Henry Weber, Co. E—wounded and miss'g.
Private Jos. Fogt, Co. F—wounded in the head.
Private John Aberstein, Co. F—wounded slight.
Orderly Sergeant Cornelius Van Riper, Co. H—wounded severely in the head.
Corporal Jas. Colwell, Co. H—wounded and miss'g.
Private James Maddon, Co. H—flesh wound.
Private James Murphy, Co. H—missing.

Missing.

Private Thomas McManus, Co. A.
Corporal Frederick Wasling, Co. E.
Corporal Peter Schiller, Co. E.
Corporal Orrin Yettner, Co. E.
Corporal Charles Serie, Co. E.
Corporal Charles Kasold, Co. E.
Private Henry Augustin, Co. E.
Private John Bauer, Co. E.
Private John Bigler, Co. E.
Private Frederick Bramm, Co. E.
Private Louis Capps, Co. E.
Private Tobias Drollinger, Co. E.
Private Charles Habenicht, Co. E.
Private George Hahn, Co. E.
Private Herman Heiligbeyer, Co. E.
Private George Heineman, Co. E.
Private Edward Hafmeister, Co. E.
Private Petro Hoptetter, Co. E.
Private Franz Kieten, Co. E.
Private John Koch, Co. E.
Private Henry Loeller, Co. E.
Private Ferdinand Russell, Co. E.
Private Gustav Schantz, Co. E.
Private Frederick Schultz, Co. E.
Private Charles Sieglie, Co. E.
Private Henry Sieber, Co. E.
Private Edward Williams, Co. E.
Private Valentine Williams, Co. E.
Private Andreas Walfert, Co. E.
Private William Du Bois, Co. H.
Private Robert Frazion, Co. H.
Private Robert Parker, Co. H.
Private Thomas Sutton, Co. H.

Most of the men reported missing are being brought in, either dead or severely wounded. With those before given the totals are

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	3	3	—	6
Men	1[illegible]	26	34	70
Totals	[illegible]	29	34	85

Died May 8, 1862, from the effects of wounds received May 7, in action near West Point, Va.

Abijah B. Milligan, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania.
Corporal —— Proctor, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
Corporal T. H. Murphy, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
Christopher Gravley, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
Peter Gimiginami, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
George Acker, Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Salmon H. Dugina, 5th N. C., Newbern.
—— Brick, Co. F, 5th N. J.
Robert Coats, Co. E, 22d N. Y.
George W. Hewlett, Co. H, 11th Mass.
—— Kelley, Co. G, 22d N. Y.

The bodies of the above were sent to Fortress Monroe for burial.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, May 15, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—
Petition of Blind Mechanics' Association for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By the President—
Petition of property owners to have vacant lots Nos. 414, 416 and 418 Pearl-st. fenced.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By the President—
Bill of Malone & Kennedy for funeral of soldiers.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.
By Alderman Froment—
Petition of property-owners to have Thirty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, lighted with gas.
Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Alderman Brady—
Bill of Wm. E. Rankin, for writing opinions and arguing mandamus in Supreme Court, from the Board of Fire Commissioners.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Boole—
Petition of Joshua F. Peck to be paid for materials furnished and used in the alterations to Essex Market.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.
By Alderman Genet—
Resignation of James Cushing, as Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was accepted.
Whereupon he presented the following resolution, viz.:
Resolved, That Michael Halleran be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of James Cushing, resigned.
Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That a course of flagging be placed around the fountain in Tompkins-square, to connect with the diagonal walks now laid in said Park under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Brady—
Resolved, That permission be granted to James Renwick, Jr., to erect a bay window in front of building No. 3 East Twelfth-street; said bay window not to project more than three feet from line of building.
Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved to discharge Committee on Lamps and Gas from consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen to permit C. Behr to erect a lamp in front of his premises.
Which was carried.
Alderman Frear moved to amend by adding, "To be done at his own expense."
Which was carried.
He then moved the adoption of the resolution as amended.
Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Markets presented a report to have a new roof placed on the country market at Jefferson Market, and other necessary repairs made to said market.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay Thomas Brady for sand furnished the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay Charles Rapelyea for loss of wagon and load of hay on the 17th of March, 1862.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Markets presented a report to plank roads leading to and through the West Washington Market.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Markets presented a report to repair Clinton Market.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge Committee on Finance from further consideration of an ordinance creating a fund to be called "Volunteer Family Aid Fund No. 3," amounting to five hundred thousand dollars.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Genet—12.
Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Dayton, Farley—3.
Alderman Farley moved a reference of the ordinance to the Committee on National Affairs.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—8.
Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Reed, Frear, Boole, Genet—7.
On motion of Alderman Frear, the Committee on National Affairs were instructed to report the necessary ordinance on Monday evening next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, in answer to a resolution relative to the repairs, &c., for the Fire Department.
Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.
A communication was received from His Honor, the Mayor, transmitting a communication recently received from Henry B. Dawson, relative to the break existing in the archives of the Finance Department.
Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.
A communication was received from the Clerk of the Common Council, in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the expenditures for the Fire Department.
Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.
A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to Fourth-avenue parks, with recommendations.
Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.
A communication was received from Andrew V. Stout, in relation to the Allotment Commission.
Which was read and directed to be printed in the Minutes, together with the additional papers.
Whereupon, Alderman Boole presented the following resolution—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and directed to audit and pay the sums disbursed by the Allotment Commission appointed by the Common Council, up to this date.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Brady moved a suspension of the rules and orders of the Board, in order to take up a report of the Committee on Ordinances in favor of amending the ordinance relating to vaults and cisterns.
Which was carried.
He then moved the adoption of the ordinance.
Alderman Boole moved that the ordinance be amended so as to include among the duties of the Inspector the work of "inspecting the pavements after the introduction of gas and water pipes into stores, dwellings, or other buildings," after the words "Croton Aqueduct Board," in rule 20.
Which was carried.
He then moved the adoption of the ordinance, as amended.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.
Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Allen, Genet—3.
Alderman Brady moved that the ordinance be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.
Alderman Allen objected.
The question being on the motion of Alderman Brady, was put and carried on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.
Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Allen—2.

REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Report of Committee on Finance from Board of Councilmen to pay bills of *Courier and Enquirer* for advertising Election Notices.
Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—16.
Resolution to pay expenses of election for Assistant Engineer at election held Feb. 24, 1862.
Adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—13.
Resolution to permit John F. and Henry Finck to erect an iron stair on the north side of Vesey-street, corner of West-street.
Which was adopted.
Resolution to compensate David T. Valentine for *compiling and superintending publication of Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the year 1862.*
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—16.
On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday evening next, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, May 15, 1862. 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 8 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:
Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.
The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Trotter—
Remonstrance of Charles G. Appleby against the passage of a resolution directing work to be stopped on the grading of Fifty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, which passed the Board of Councilmen April 14, 1862.
Received, ordered to be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Jones—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Caroline Schmidt, to place merchandise awaiting transportation on sidewalk in front of premises No. 21 Second-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Streets.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.
Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—10.
Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be adopted.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.
Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock—7.
By Councilman Barney—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to purchase the steamer now used by Hose Company No. 21, at an expense not to exceed three thousand dollars.
Which was laid over.
By Councilman Barney—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have all necessary repairs done to the truck of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor.
Which was laid over.
By Councilman Webster—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board all the information in his possession relative to the leasing of Corporation property at Mount Morris Square, and how far the conditions and requirements of such lease have been complied with by the lessee.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Hazleton—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the engine now in use by Engine Company No. 44, repaired at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars; that said work to be done immediately.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Councilman Gross—
Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be requested to report to this Board at its next meeting, an ordinance making an additional appropriation for the support of the wives and families of soldiers now at the seat of war.
Which was laid over.
By Councilman Orton—
Whereas, It is generally believed that gross injustice was done to the City and County of New-York last year by the State Assessors and the Board of Equalization, (created by chapter 231 of the laws of 1859, to equalize the State tax among the several counties of this State,) by increasing the assessed valuation of taxable property in this county upward of twenty-one millions of dollars above the valuation of the previous year, and
Whereas, It has recently been announced that Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq., of Astoria, Long Island, has been appointed a State Assessor under the act aforesaid, it is, therefore,
Resolved, (if the Board of Aldermen concur,) That the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York be and they are hereby requested to confer with said State Assessor and his associates, and to take such measures as they shall deem advisable to protect the interest of our citizens, and prevent a repetition of the wrong done them by the unequal and unjust valuation of property of the State taxes for the current fiscal year.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Stevenson—
Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Lent—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, regulated, and curb and gutter stones set.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Lent—
Resolved, That the carriage way of West Tenth-street, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Orton—
Whereas, Among the large number of sick and wounded soldiers now daily arriving in this City from the hospitals and battlefields, there are many who are suffering greatly for want of certain articles essential to their comfort and recovery, which articles are either not allowed by military regulations, or cannot be provided under them in time to afford the necessary relief, therefore
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Col. Geo. B. [illegible], the officer charged by the military authorities of this State with the care of the sick and wounded soldiers sent here, for $500, to be expended by him to relieve their immediate wants.
Councilman Orton moved (by unanimous consent) that the preamble and resolution be adopted.
Which was carried, by the following vote:
Affirmative—Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.
Resolved, That so much of the Comptroller's communication to the Common Council, under date of December 9, 1861, (Document No. 7 of the Board of Councilmen) as refers to the defects existing in the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes in this City be and the same is hereby referred to the Committee on Finance.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Trotter—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to furnish his opinion in writing to this Board, whether the Common Council can stop work under a contract made with the Street Department for the grading of a street, where but a part only of the street shall be graded, and make a valid assessment for the work already done; and what effect (if any) such stoppage would have in case the quantities of work should be thereby so varied that if the bids had been tested by the quantities, up to the time of the stoppage, the present contractor would not have been the lowest bidder.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That Benjamin Jones be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.
Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That Mary A. McGavin has permission to erect a stand on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That Adolph Kruger has permission to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises in Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That an extension be built to the house of Engine Company No. 37, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.
By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-seventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged, where not already done, on the south side of Second-street, from the First to the Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets, with directions to report an ordinance to carry the same into effect as soon as practicable.
By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay mains in Fifty-seventh-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Babcock—
That Napoleon B. Mountfort, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.
Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That George B. Williamson be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.
Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That permission is hereby given to John Fiske, No. 560 Eighth-avenue, to use part of the sidewalk in front of his premises, for provisions, &c., during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Webster moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.
Which was lost.
Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Public Health.
Which was carried on a division—11 members voting affirmatively, and 10 negatively.
By the President—
Resolved, That the sidewalk on east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By the same—
Resolved, That crosswalks be laid on the Fourth-avenue, at the intersections of Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By the same—
Resolved, That the Fourth-avenue, at its intersection with Thirty-fourth-street, be reduced to the proper grade, the expense thereof to be assessed upon the property adjacent thereto.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation *be instructed to take the necessary legal measures to* have Mangin-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, opened, according to law.
Which was laid over.
Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs in favor of adopting resolution that His Honor the Mayor be requested, in the name and on behalf of the Common Council of this City, to open a correspondence with the Postmaster-General in reference to the establishment of an up-town Post-office in this City, and to urge upon him the necessity that exists for the adoption of such measures as will secure, for the convenience of our citizens in the upper part of the City, a Post-office at or near the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in confirming the nomination of Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, as follows:
First District—Geo. McGrath.
Second District—John Brice.
At Large—Daniel Donnovan, Wm. Hackett, John [illegible], Wm. Lamb, Elisha Kingsland, Geo. T. Alker, Jos. L. Perley, Henry Lewis, Timothy L. West, Eli Bates.
Notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, Councilman Barney moved that the report be adopted.
Which was carried by the following vote—
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—21.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning with his objections, [illegible] the Clerk of the Common Council "to procure [illegible] badge, books [illegible] for the members of the Common Council."
Received, and directed to be laid upon the table ten days, and published at length in two of the papers employed by the Corporation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to resolution of inquiry as to the progress made in the work of laying out and regulating Mount Morris Square as a public park, stating that as the first step proposals were invited for building a fence around said square. "Bids were received and would have been opened by this Department had not the Comptroller refused to be present at the opening, giving, as his reasons therefor, that a Mr. Van Nostrand had a lease of the premises. On examination it has been ascertained that said lease covers about one hundred and fifty feet square, and that the provisions of the lease had not been complied with by the lessee, inasmuch as he agreed to pay a certain sum annually, and also to put a fence around the whole of the square." The Corporation Counsel being applied to, stated that there might be good reasons for putting the lessee out of possession, and until that was done the Street Commissioner could take no action. Hence the work was suspended, and the Street Commissioner recommends that the Corporation Counsel be directed to take the necessary measures to obtain possession of that part of the square now under lease.
Received and referred to Committee on Law Department.
A communication was received from the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, acknowledging, on behalf of the Directors, the receipt of a copy of the Proceedings and Debates of the Third National Quarantine Convention.
Which was received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Librarian of the Royal Library at the Hague, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Proceedings and Debates of the Third National Quarantine Convention, held in the City of New-York, 1859.
Received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Librarian of the Royal Library at Munich, Bavaria, also acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Proceedings and Debates of the Second National Quarantine Convention.
Which was received and ordered on file.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Young Men's Republican Union, to attend at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, 15th inst., on the occasion of the public reception of Rev. W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, under the auspices of that Association.
Which was accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting the resolution that the carriage of Hose Company No. 40 be rebuilt and placed in a good and serviceable condition; providing the same can be done at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.
Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—5.
Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company be directed to take up the rails at present laid in Greenwich and Washington streets, between Reade and Canal streets, within thirty days from the passage of the resolution by the Common Council; and, on their failure to do so, then the Croton Aqueduct Board to cause said rails to be taken up, and the expense thereof charged to and collected from said Ninth-avenue Railroad Company.
Councilman Hogan moved to amend said resolution by inserting, after the words "between Reade and Canal streets" the words following, viz.: "And in Greenwich-street, from Cortlandt-street to Battery-place."
Which was carried.
Councilman Barney moved that the report be adopted, and the resolution as amended adopted.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—22.
Negative—Snyder—1.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Orton moved to reconsider the vote which was adopted at the meeting held May 1, a report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given to property owners on Horatio-street, between West-street and Thirteenth-avenue, to pave said street, at their own expense, with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was carried.
Councilman Orton moved that the subject be recommitted to the Committee on Streets.
Which was carried.
Subsequently, Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of a report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Horatio-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was carried.
Councilman Hogan moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.
Councilman Snyder moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Snyder—5.
Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—17.
Councilman Lent moved that the present order of business be suspended for the purpose of considering papers from the Board of Aldermen.
Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An ordinance of the Board of Councilmen to amend Chapter 18 of the Revised Ordinances relative to vaults and cisterns, as follows:
The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
Chapter 18 of the Revised Ordinances, passed and approved June, 1859, is hereby amended in the manner following, namely:
For section four, as in the ordinance, read
SECTION 4. After obtaining permission to construct or make such vault or cistern, and previous to the commencement thereof, the person so applying shall forthwith pay to the Chamberlain of the City of New-York such sum as the Croton Aqueduct Board shall certify in the said permission to be a just compensation to the City for such privilege, calculated at the rate of not less than thirty cents, nor more than two dollars per foot for each square foot of ground, mentioned as required for such vault or cistern, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.
For section five, as in the ordinance, read
SECTION 5. No person shall erect or build, or cause or permit any vault or cistern to be made which shall extend further than the line of the sidewalk or curb-stone of any street, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the words "the sum of —— cents," in section 7, which are hereby struck out, read "twice the sum previously paid."
[In Board of Aldermen, amended by adding thereto the following as an additional section to be added to chapter 18 of the Revised Ordinances of 1859, viz.:
SECTION 20. The Croton Aqueduct Board are hereby authorized to appoint a suitable person to the office of Inspector of Vaults, Cisterns and Areas, whose duty it shall be to superintend the construction of all vaults, cisterns and areas, built in pursuance of chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes of 1859, as hereby amended, and to perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the said Croton Aqueduct Board, including inspecting the pavements after the introduction of gas and Croton water pipes into stores, dwellings and other buildings. The rate of compensation for such Inspector of Vaults, Cisterns and Areas hereby created shall be and hereby is fixed at the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.
And as amended adopted.]
Which was laid over.
Resolution, that permission be granted to James Renwick, Jr., to erect a bay window in front of building No. 3 East Twelfth-street, said bay window not to project more than three feet from line of building.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of David T. Valentine, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, in payment for services rendered in compiling and superintending the publication of the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the year 1862.
Which was laid over.
Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. A. Jones, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Election, for Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, to be in full for expenses incurred at the election for Engineers held Feb. 24, 1862, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was laid over.
Resolution, that permission be given to John F. and Henry Finck to put up an iron stairway on the north side of Vesey street, corner of West-street—the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was concurred in.
Resignation of Thomas McConnell, as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Richard Walters be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Thomas McConnell, resigned.
[By Board of Aldermen, resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.]
Councilman Brice moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in their action.
Councilman Webster demanded a division of the question.
Councilman Orton raised the point of order, that the matter was not properly divisible, that a motion to concur having been made it must be put as a whole, if at all.
The President decided the point of order to be well taken, and stated the question to be on the motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen in accepting the resignation and adopting the resolution.
Which was carried.
Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to C. Baker to place a lamp-post in front of his premises on the southeast corner of Cliff and Franklin streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
[In Board of Aldermen, amended by adding thereto the words "to be done at his own expense," and as amended, adopted.]
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the route of the New-York Consolidated Stages, known as the Broadway and Forty-second-street line, be permitted to extend said line from the present terminus at Forty-second-street to Fiftieth-street.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
Resolution of Board of Councilmen that permission be granted to Messrs. Bishop & Meine to put up a gas lamp in front of their store, (known as No. 5 Fifth-avenue Hotel,) at the junction of the Fifth-avenue and Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
[In Board of Aldermen, May 12, amended by adding thereto the words, "at their own expense," and, as amended, adopted.]
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire-engine for the use of Engine Company No. 30.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for the use of Engine Company No. 22, on the lot now occupied by said Company in Seventeenth-street.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.
Resolution that permission be granted to Messrs. [illegible] & Johnson to continue the work of manufacturing cartridges for the use of the United States service, on the premises heretofore known as Columbia Garden, at or near the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, East River, any ordinance, resolution, or by-law of the City of New-York to the contrary, notwithstanding, the permission hereby granted to be revoked at the will and pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James S. Morris, foreman of Hose Company No. 7, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, to be in full for rent of premises in the rear of No. 155 Fourth-avenue, used as a temporary location for Hose Company No. 7, and take his receipt therefor.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to advertise for estimates for a location for Columbian Engine Company No. 14, said location to be within the following boundaries, to wit: Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church streets.
Councilman Hogan moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto after the words "estimates for," the words "the purchase or lease of a lot for."
Which was carried.
Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution as amended be adopted.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.
Resolution, that the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, be changed to that of Central-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Councilman Orton moved to amend said resolution, by striking therefrom the words "from Forty-fifth-street to Fifty-ninth-street."
Councilman Lent moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost, by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Trotter, Snyder—10.
Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—9.
Councilman Ross moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Roads.
Which was carried.
Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the owners of property in Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets; One Hundred and Tenth-street, between First and Second avenues, and First-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, have permission to regulate and flag the sidewalk in front of their property, and lay the curb and gutter stones.
[In Board of Aldermen, May 12, amended by adding thereto the words, "under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and at their own expense," and as amended, adopted.]
Which was concurred in.
Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalk in front of the old Bellevue Hospital, in First-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets, to be flagged and relaid, [illegible] for the full width, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Edwards, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and eighty-eight cents, being amount paid by him for assessment for sewer built in Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, Ward Map No. 2,712, said assessment being erroneous, and having been credited on his property for the amount of assessment for sewer in Lexington-avenue; also draw his warrant in favor of Hon. Thomas W. Clerke and Matthew W. Starr, Jr., for the sum of one hundred and [illegible] dollars and eighty-eight cents each, to enable them to pay an assessment for building a sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, Ward Map Nos. 2,713 and 2,713½, being an erroneous assessment, said amount not having been credited for sewer in Lexington-avenue, and charge the same to the appropriate account.
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay a cross-walk in front of premises No. 163 East Fifteenth-street, to Livingston-place; also to repair the pavement in Fifteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James-slip, and James-slip, from Cherry-street to East River, be paved with trap block pavement; and that such parts of the cross or intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to the East River, as may have been affected by the new grades established thereby by ordinance of March 15, 1862, be paved with cobble stones, in accordance with such new grades, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of granting prayer of petition of Trustees of the New-York House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, for the use of one of the discarded fire engines.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company number 31.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set in Horatio-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Referred to Committee on Streets.
Report of the Committee of Assessments, in favor of referring to the Comptroller, with power, petition of David Rowland, to be paid amount of assessment paid on land taken for the Central Park.
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to remove the partitions on the first floor of house of Engine Company No. 46, and extend the house twenty feet in the rear; said extension to be only two stories high and the full width of the lot.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of referring to the Street Commissioner, with power, resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the basement of house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 repaired and painted, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the house recently occupied by Hose Company No. 55, in Theatre-alley, be hereafter used and designated as a depôt for wood and coal, to supply the steam fire engines doing duty in the lower fire districts, where such supply is needed; and that a suitable person be appointed by the Street Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to remain at such supply station, both night and day, to superintend the supply of wood and coal to all steamers doing fire duty at such places as may be designated, and have full control of such station under the direction of said Street Commissioner, for which he shall receive a compensation for services performed not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, such compensation to date from Jan. 1, 1862.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase lot in Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, for use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 17, and that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house on said lot when purchased, similar to house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, for use of said Hook and Ladder Company No. 17.
Which was laid over.
Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for and purchase or lease a location for a house for Hose Company No. 28, within the following boundaries, to wit: Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.
Negative—Councilmen Webster, Keech—2.
Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to Ann Polhemus to set curb and gutter and flag sidewalk in front of her premises on First-avenue, between One hundred and seventeenth and One hundred and eighteenth streets, the same to be done at her own expense.
[In Board of Aldermen, May 1, amended by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "And under the direction of the Street Commissioner," and, as amended, adopted.]
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
Councilman Trotter moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Snyder—12.
Negative—Hayes, Healy, Webster, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—8.
Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until Monday evening next, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Yesterday forenoon the remains of Surgeon Nathan S. Jarvis, of the Regular Army, were buried with military honors. A troop of infantry, from Governor's Island, accompanied by the garrison band, proceeded to the residence of the deceased, up town, whence they escorted the corpse to Greenwood Cemetery. Dr. Jarvis, who was a Major by rank, was a native of New-York, and entered the United States Army 29 years ago. He died in Philadelphia on Monday last. The deceased gentleman was warmly esteemed by all who knew him, and bore an excellent character. Bad health necessitated his withdrawal from active duty some time since.

The Surveyor-General of the Army is expected in town to-day, to inspect the hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers. He is accompanied by an efficient Staff, and is just from Fortress Monroe. Dr. Hammond will visit the chief hospitals of the county before his return to the field.

The Navy Department, yesterday, received from Commander Green notification of the return of the United States corvette *Jamestown* to Philadelphia, from Hampton Roads. The officers and crew are retained on board, awaiting instructions from Washington. The *Jamestown* is a first-class sailing sloop-of-war, and has not been a month idle since she took provisions to Ireland during the famine. Her officers are: Commander C. Green, Lieuts. [illegible] and R. L. Phythian, Surgeons Ruschenberger and Walton, Purser Ward.

The Navy Department has received advices from the United States frigate *Constellation*, now in the Mediterranean, announcing the death of John Campbell, from Lowell, Mass., who fell overboard on the outward voyage of the ship. The *Constellation* was at Lisbon, and was the first American man-of-war that had visited that port for six years. Her officers and crew were well.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible] Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

The Concert Saloon Law Sustained—Decision of Recorder Hoffman.

Recorder HOFFMAN yesterday filed his decision [illegible] of the parties arrested under the late act [illegible] of the concert saloons, declaring [illegible] and the arrests properly made. [illegible] that the question came before [illegible] on writs of habeas corpus granted by [illegible] in the cases of Robert M. Butler and John [illegible], proprietor and bartender of Canterbury Hall, [illegible] were arrested for violation of the law. The [illegible] argued before His Honor on Saturday [illegible] James T. Brady and Frank Byrne, Esqs., for the defendants, and by the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Whitehead, for the people. The Recorder accompanies his decision by a written opinion, in which, after recapitulating the circumstances of the [illegible], and quoting the sections of the law applicable to the case, he says:

The counsel for the petitioners insist that the act [illegible] unconstitutional in its main provisions, [illegible] reasons, the chief of which I shall now [illegible] and dispose of in the order in which they [illegible].

First—It is claimed that the act violates section 16 of Article III of the Constitution, which declares "that no private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." [illegible] answer to this objection is, that the act is not [illegible] or local. It does not even affect a particular locality, but applies to all the cities and incorporated villages in the State, and extends to all persons doing certain acts within those limits. It contains provisions for the punishment of public offences, and affects public interests. It is not necessary, in order to constitute a statute a public act, that it should be equally applicable to all parts of the State. It is sufficient if it extends to all persons doing or intending to do an act within the limits described in the statute. If a statute contains provisions of a private nature, yet if it also contains provisions for the forfeiture of penalties to the State, or for the punishment of public offences, it is a public statute.

Second, It is claimed that the act in question, by its first section, imposes a tax, and does not distinctly state the same, and the object to which it is to be applied, but refers to another law to fix the rate, &c., [illegible] is in violation of section 13 and 14 of Article [illegible] of the Constitution.

Section 13 provides that every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object; and section 14 provides for the [illegible] of passage of the bill.

It is true that a license fee is in one sense a tax; [illegible] is equally true, in my opinion, that it is not such a tax as is referred to in the section of the Constitution just quoted. Art. 7 of the Constitution, of which [illegible] are a portion, treats of taxes to be imposed for the support of the State Government, and to supply the deficiencies in the Sinking Fund, and it is to such general taxes that section 7 relates. In the case of the people on the relation of Scott, against [illegible] Commissioners of Emigration, 4 Selden's Reports, 317, it was decided that a commutation tax imposed upon [illegible] in lieu of militia service, [illegible] to the meaning of art. 7, sec. 14 of the Constitution. The Court says, on page 325, that the taxes referred to by sec. 14 are such taxes as are [illegible] spoken of in the same article, viz.: "Taxes general in their application and coextensive with [illegible] need hardly say, that the same remark applies as well to sec. 13, and the decision must be considered as directly in point.

Third.—A point was made on the argument, that the act, so far as it prohibited the sale of liquors at places of public amusement, was unconstitutional, because it impaired the obligation of contracts, and was in restraint of trade. This point was not, however, strenuously argued, and I think it must be conceded cannot be maintained. The sale of liquor on Sundays and on election days within certain limits has heretofore been prohibited by law, and the right to do this, as well as to impose certain other restrictions as to persons, places and times, has been generally conceded. The Legislature has the power to regulate places of public amusement, and in the exercise of that power, it can, without doubt, prohibit the sale of liquors in them, if it considers that public interests demand such prohibition. But the counsel for the petitioners have earnestly argued, that so much of the act as prohibits the employment of females, at these places, as attendants or waiters, is void, not as violating any constitutional provision, but because it violates natural rights, in preventing the employment of the whole female sex in industrial pursuits, in places not in themselves illegal. A proposition presented as zealously as this was, by distinguished counsel, has received from me the consideration which its importance demanded.

I concede that laws repugnant to reason, and which subvert clearly vested rights, although not specially prohibited by the written Constitution, should be declared invalid by the Judiciary. It has been well remarked, that "omnipotence in legislation would be despotism."

The right of the Legislature, however, to regulate places of public amusement, within constitutional and proper limits, cannot be denied. The right of the Legislature to make, ordain and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws, statutes and ordinances, with penalties or without, not repugnant to the Constitution, as they shall judge to be for the [illegible] interest of the community, is well established.

It is a part of the police power of the State, and its [illegible] is absolutely essential to the protection of society.

The Judiciary should be very careful about declaring laws invalid which the Legislature, fresh from the people, have deemed to be for the benefit and good order of community. Now if the Legislature has the power to prohibit the sale of certain kinds of property, to wit, liquors, in places of public amusement, it is difficult to see why it has not the power to prohibit the employment of certain kinds of labor there. Labor, and property which is the fruit of labor, are entitled to equal protection, and the Legislature has the same power over one that it has over the other and no more. The Legislature believes that the sale of strong and spirituous liquors at places of public amusement is prejudicial to the good order of society and the welfare of people, and by law forbids it. To the Legislature belongs the power and with it rests the responsibility. Judges do not assume that responsibility, and should not question the propriety of the exercise of the power. Their business is to administer the law, not to make it. So too, the Legislature believes that the employment of females at places of public amusement, to wait on or attend to spectators is generally prejudicial to or endangers the welfare of the people, and such employment is forbidden. I cannot see that such legislation is repugnant to reason, or in violation of clearly vested rights. It is a legitimate exercise of the legislative police power, of the propriety of which the Legislature is the sole judge.

It is not my province to inquire into the causes which have produced this legislative interference. [illegible] as has been stated, the chief attraction at many places of public amusement has been the presence of lewd and dissolute women as waiters and attendants, every good citizen will rejoice at the passage of an act which is aimed at their suppression.

[illegible] the act is so sweeping in its provisions that honest women are deprived of employment in such places, it will be far better for them to seek it elsewhere, than at or remain amid the temptations and dangers which surround them; and while it may be, perhaps, a matter of regret, that in places of public amusement which are the resort of good and respectable people, women should be debarred from employment, the act cannot be held void, because it makes no provision for such cases. The tendency of modern legislation is to increase, and not diminish the rights and privileges of women, and there is no reason to fear any serious interference with their employment or occupation in any places which are properly within their sphere.

Fourth.—It was claimed by counsel that the 5th section of the act was a clear violation of the constitutional restriction against searches and seizure without warrant.

This section directs that it shall be the duty of every policeman, &c., to enter at any time said places of amusement and arrest any person or persons found violating the law, and convey him before a magistrate.

I cannot see how this violates any Constitutional provision. A policeman, to say the least, has as much right to enter a place of public amusement as any other member of community, and as an officer of the law, he has greater rights, if he makes the entry in proper manner, in cases where he has reason to believe persons are engaged in violating the law therein. It is his right, as it is his duty, independent of this section of the act, to arrest any person he may find engaged in the commission of any offence, even without a warrant. When he has done that he is bound to carry the offender before a magistrate to be dealt with according to law. This is all that the section in question directs, and it is to be assumed that every entry made by an officer, will be in a legal and proper manner only. It does not appear, in the present cases, how the entries or arrests were made, [illegible] does appear that a charge was made on oath, and upon that the prisoners were regularly committed by the magistrate.

For the reasons above given I am of the opinion that the act in question, so far as it has been under consideration in these cases, is constitutional and valid, and the prisoners having been regularly committed, the writs must be dismissed, and the usual order to remand entered.

Enemy's Property—Violation of Blockade—Forfeitures.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Sloop Advocate.—This vessel was a fishing-smack, captured by the New-London on Dec. 1, 1861, in Mississippi Sound. She was appraised by a Naval Surveyor, and was appropriated to the use of the United States. The appraisal, with her papers, her master and part of her crew, were forwarded to this port.

The vessel belonged part to an Englishman, a citizen of Louisiana, and part to the master, who has resided in New-Orleans since 1857, but is not married, and regarded Long Island, N. Y., as his real home. The vessel sailed under the rebel flag and a fishing license from the Confederate States. Her master knew the port of New-Orleans was blockaded when he sailed. The vessel had no cargo but fish.

Held by the Court—That the proceeding against the property as prize is regular, without its being brought before the Court.

That the vessel and her equipments were enemy property, and had also been used to evade the blockade of New-Orleans.

Vessel therefore forfeited as prize.

The United States vs. the Schooner A. G. Vine.—This vessel was captured by the New-London, in Mississippi Sound, Nov. 28, 1861, laden with a cargo of tar and turpentine, the property of Black, her supercargo. He has resided for many years in New-Orleans, as had also the owner of the vessel. The voyage was to the Belize, in Honduras. The vessel was registered at New-Orleans by authority of the Confederate States, on Nov. 20, 1861, and the proofs showed that the voyage was undertaken by the mutual concurrence of the owners of the vessel and cargo, with intent to violate the blockade of New-Orleans, of whose existence they were well aware.

The vessel was appraised and appropriated to the use of the United States, the cargo being sent forward to this port. No one appeared to contest the suit.

Decree of forfeiture against both vessel and cargo.

The United States vs. The Schooner Lizzie Weston and Cargo.—This vessel was captured, about 190 miles off Apalachicola, by the gunboat Itasca. She left Apalachicola with a cargo of cotton, under the rebel flag, having on board also an English flag, which the master was to hoist whenever directed so to do by the supercargo. She was bound to Cuba and back to a port in the Confederate States, by which she was documented. All on board knew of the blockade of the port when she left it. She and the cargo were both owned by residents of Florida. The vessel and cargo were ordered North for adjudication, but on the way were compelled by stress of weather to put into Key West. She was there surveyed, and found to be in a bad condition to be navigated North, and her cargo was accordingly transhipped and sent to New-York, with her crew, while the vessel was left to be proceeded against at Key West. No claim was interposed in defence of the property.

Vessel and cargo forfeited as enemy's property, and as having violated the blockade.

The United States vs. The Schooner Delight and her Cargo.—This vessel, with a fishing seine and other property on board, was captured by the New-London in Mississippi Sound, on Dec. 11, 1861. She was appraised by a Naval Board, and appropriated to the use of the United States, the property on board being sent to this port for adjudication. No one appeared to defend the suit. The proofs showed that the vessel and the property on board were owned in New-Orleans. She was enrolled and licensed by the Confederate States in April, 1861. She came out of New-Orleans under a pass from the rebel Government and the rebel flag, and was to return thither with fish. All on board knew that the port was under blockade.

Vessel and cargo forfeited as enemy's property, having violated the blockade and being engaged in procuring supplies for an enemy's port.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

NEUTRAL PROPERTY—BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. The Schooner Mars and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the Keystone State on Feb. 5, 1862, some four to six miles off Fernandina, Florida, for which port she was running directly. She and her cargo were owned by a British subject residing in Halifax, from which port she had gone to Iguana, in the West Indies, and taken on board a cargo of salt. Her return voyage purported to be to Halifax, but the vessel was purposely kept wide of the true course for that port, under the suggestion that she designed to speak a blockading vessel and inquire if the blockade was still maintained. When the master found he was pursued, he threw overboard some letters or papers, as did also the steward or a passenger on board.

Held by the Court—That it is manifest on the papers taken with the schooner and the preparatory proofs, that the outward and return voyages were planned and set on foot with the intent to evade the blockade, and run a cargo of salt into some port of the enemy. This is so palpable and irrefragible that no appearance or claim has been interposed in the action by any one.

Judgment of condemnation and forfeiture against vessel and cargo.

The Agent of the Associated Press Sues for Libel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Daniel H. Craig vs. Francis O. J. Smith.—The plaintiff in this action was the Agent of the Associated Press, and transmitted the news from England via Halifax, from the latter place to New-York. This action is brought to recover damages for an alleged libel, claimed to have been published in the Boston Daily Courier, in which the defendant charged the plaintiff with cutting the telegraph wire of the Boston and New-York line, in order to give a cypher dispatch to Jacob Little the advantage of time; and also that Mr. Craig was assisted in cutting the wire by a woman. The complaint gives the exact language as copied from the Boston Daily Courier, of Feb. 22, 1850. The defence denies, on information and belief, that plaintiff was the agent of the Associated Press, and sets up that the defendant was called before the Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, known as the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, and gave his testimony before that Committee relative to the matter of Mr. Craig and the telegraph wires. It also sets up that Craig caused to be published an attack upon Smith in the Boston Daily Transcript of Feb. 16, 1850. Also that the allegations in the article published by the defendant are true. Damages claimed $25,000. Case still on.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; E. Huntley for defendant.

Liability of the Sheriff—Indemnity under Section 216 of the Code.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Haskins vs. Kelly, Sheriff, and Murphy.—This suit was commenced about the 1st of November, 1861, to recover the value of printing presses and fixtures, valued at $12,000. The property was taken by the defendants, the one being Sheriff and the other his Deputy, under claim and delivery proceedings instituted on the 27th of March, 1861, in a suit in which William Hays was plaintiff and John Miller was defendant. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that he had bought and was in possession of the property at the time it was taken by the Deputy. The defendants, on the other hand, maintain that the property was in the possession of Miller, defendant in the claim and delivery proceedings.

It appeared on the trial that, in July, 1860, Hays, who was the owner of the property at that time, gave a mortgage on the same to A. A. Thurber, to secure $3,000. The mortgage was afterward and in the month of October of that year assigned by Thurber to Frank Vincent, a friend of Hays. It was claimed by the defendant that the purchase was for the benefit of Vincent. During the time Vincent held the assignment it was agreed that upon the payment by Hays to Vincent of the amount which the latter had paid on the purchase of the mortgage, being about $1,300, and the balance of a book account between the parties, being about $500 more, the mortgage should be surrendered to Hays, and that, meanwhile, the mortgage should stand in Vincent's hands as security for that amount only. Afterward, in the month of February, 1861, Vincent being in need of money as alleged, desired Hays to procure same for him, which he did, borrowing from John J. Smith $500, for which he gave his note, and to secure the payment of that note Vincent assigned the mortgage to Smith. In the month of March of the same year, Vincent assigned the mortgage to the plaintiff for the consideration of $1,035, that being the amount then due him from Hays. Shortly after, within a day or two, the plaintiff gave the mortgage to Henry West to foreclose. West demanded payment forthwith, and on the next day Hays tendered the $1,035 and interest and costs, which he admitted due on the mortgage. West refused to take the sum offered, and claimed that there was over three thousand due—that only seven hundred dollars had, in fact, been paid on it. On the 27th of March the property was sold by West, under the mortgage, in one lump, and bought by John Miller in his own name. On the same day the claim and delivery proceedings of Hays vs. Miller were commenced, Miller gave a bill of sale of the property so bought by him to the plaintiff, the bill of sale bearing date on the day of the sale. About the 1st of April, Haskins, the plaintiff in this suit, served on the Sheriff an affidavit and notice of claim, under the 216th section of the Code. He, however, withdrew the affidavit and notice in July, 1861. In November of the same year, the plaintiff commenced this action against the Sheriff and his Deputy.

The defendants claim that the tender by Hays, the plaintiff in the replevin suit, extinguished the lien of the mortgage, and that the plaintiff had no right to sell the property, and that the defendants can set up, in defence, title in a third party in replevin proceedings having been indemnified, under the 216th section of the Code. Verdict for defendants.

E. P. Bullard, of Waterford, and J. W. Culver for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and C. Shaffer for defendants.

A Verdict Grown Beautifully Less.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Gulick, Executor, &c., vs. The Balance Dry Dock Company.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and has been before stated. The action was to recover for the death of one John Coulter, who was employed by the defendants as night watchman, and, as alleged, who was killed by the explosion of one of defendants' steam boilers, through their negligence. On a former trial, the plaintiff recovered a verdict for $3,000. The jury in this case returned the verdict to six cents, under the charge of the Court. The plaintiff appeals.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiff. Samuel J. Tilden for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In the Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, James Joyce was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Isaac Jones pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree and was remanded for sentence.

John T. Ricketts pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree and was remanded for sentence.

James Joyce, clerk for Richard E. French, was put on trial charged with embezzlement from his employer to the amount of $500. The trial was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Wrasher vs. Bancroft, &c.—Motion denied.

Same vs. Same.—Motion granted.

The Aged Widow and Orphan Society vs. Miller et al.—Order for judgment granted.

Richmond vs. Watts.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

In Matter of Application of Jno. Rollins et al. for sale of their Real Estate.—Order granted.

Hyslop et al. vs. Lights.—Order for judgment granted.

The Union Mutual Insurance Company vs. Trow et al.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

The People, &c., vs. Banks & Bans.—Case settled.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Leuchigh et al. vs. Jacobson et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Lester et al. vs. Binford et al.—Parties may be heard further, if they desire, otherwise the motion is denied.

Bedl vs. Roorbal.—Order vacated, on terms.

Underhill vs. Wales.—Order granted.

Fracking et al. vs. Krabb.—Referred to George S. Sill, Esq., to hear and determine the same.

Prentiss vs. McKernan.—Order granted, on terms.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... MAY 15, 1862.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 101¾		10 St. Nicholas Bank		90
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Ore. W. Loan, yearly	94	125,000 American Gold		103⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Ore. W. L. ½ yearly	93½	20,000 do	b60	103⅜
5,000 do	93½	20,000 do	b30	103¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65	97	30,000 do	b60	103¼
25,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	105	50,000 do	b60	103⅛
do small	105	10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		97
31,000 do	105	200 Canton Company		14½
500 do endorsed	104¾	115 Pacific Mail S. Co.		114
11,100 do endorsed	104⅞	160 do		114½
5,000 do end. large	104	50 do	b60	114½
1,000 Ill. Con. Bds. '76	87	70 Mil. & Pra. Du C. R.		30
13,000 Ill. War Loan	96½	50 do		29¼
2,000 Ind. St. W. Loan	94	100 N. Y. Cen. R.		89½
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	56	50 do	b30	89⅞
3,000 do	56	300 do		89⅜
7,000 do	56½	100 do	s10	89¾
15,000 do	56½	100 do	s15	89⅝
10,000 do	s10 56⅜	124 do		89
10,000 Vir. St. 6s	s45 56½	600 Erie Railroad		39¼
1,000 do	56	100 do	b30	39⅛
7,000 N. C. St. 6s	73	50 do		39½
3,000 do	s60 73½	100 do	s15	39⅜
21,000 Missouri St. 6s	52¾	50 do	s10	39¾
15,000 do	52½	50 do		39⅝
28,000 do	52⅝	100 Erie R. Pref.	b30	66¾
5,000 Louisiana St. 6s	60	50 do		66
4,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st m.	92	100 Hud. Riv. R.		43⅛
2,000 M. C. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. Conv. Bds.	105	100 do	b30	43¼
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92½	200 Reading R.	b60	43½
6,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	74	100 Mich. Cen. R.		60½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	79¼	300 Mich. So. & N.I.G.S.		51½
1,000 do	79	100 do		51¾
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	90	100 do	b10	51¼
10,000 do	90	350 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		62½
8,000 Chi. & N.W. 2d M.	24½	200 do		62⅝
1,000 Chi. & N.W. Int. B	50	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.		21
2,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	65	150 Galena & Chi. R.		72¼
10,000 Del., L. & W. 2d M.	100	100 do	b30	72½
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	88	800 Clev. & Tol. R.		46⅛
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	67½	100 do	b30	46⅜
500 do	67	200 do		46½
1,000 Tol. & W. Int. B.	48	100 do		46¼
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	102½	50 do		46¾
2,000 do	102	150 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.		66¾
10 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	90	250 do		65½
23 Am. Ex. Bank	94	100 Chi. Bur. & Quin R.		70
10 do	94½	230 do		69⅞
do	94¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, Ore. W. L. yearly, cerec mo's	94	1,000 N. Indiana 1st M.		80
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 O.W.L. ½ yearly, cerec mo's	103	8 Bank of Commerce		90
5,000 do	103	20,000 Am. Gold		103⅛
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81 reg'd	104¼	20,000 do	s3	103¼
7,000 do	104¼	50 Erie Railway		39⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	104¼	100 Erie Railway Pref.		66⅞
5,000 do	104⅛	115 N. Y. Cen. R.		89⅝
5,000 do	104¼	100 do		89⅞
5,000 T. 7-30 p. c. N. en'd	105	50 Mich. Cen. R.		60⅛
5,000 do	105	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.		26
5,000 Ill. War Loan	96	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.		51⅜
5,000 Missouri State 6s	52⅝	100 do		51⅛
4,000 do	b10 52¾	100 do		51
1,000 do	52⅞	10 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		62⅝
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	56½	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.		21
5,000 do	56⅜	100 do	b10	21⅛
5,000 N. C. State 6's	73½	50 Clev. & Tol. Rd.		46⅛
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	92½	200 Chic. & R. I. R. opg		66¼
4,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	24½	100 do	b30	65⅜
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	68	100 do	b30	66⅛

THURSDAY, May 15—P. M.

The course of the Stock Exchange to-day was somewhat feverish, caused by the various and conflicting reports and rumors from the South. After the early Board lower sales were made on the Street on Gen. HUNTER's Proclamation, the radical tenor of this document being somewhat unlooked for. Soon after came the rumors from Baltimore of the capture of Richmond, upon which prices not only recovered, but advanced in some instances upon the printed sales of the morning. At the Second Board, the buoyant feeling was predominant, although the actual business was not large, and United States Securities about the same as in the forenoon. In several of the Western Shares the demand was very strong, such as Rock Island and Michigan Southern Guaranteed; Cleveland and Pittsburgh was also wanted at 21 ₩ cent, and Cleveland and Toledo firm at 46⅛@¼ ₩ cent. Among the Government securities the heaviest operations were in 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, at 105@104⅞ ₩ cent. The Coupon Stock of 1881 sold at 104⅛@104¼ ₩ cent. Tennessee Sixes improved ¼ ₩ cent., and Missouris ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. The Illinois War Loan was done at 96 ₩ cent. North Carolina 6 ₩ cents. sold as high as 73½ ₩ cent. The Railway Bond list continues very firm, and the demand for moderate investment parcels more than absorbs the offering at the Board at current rates. The mortgages of the Michigan Southern are especially strong, and the Sinking Funds are rapidly approaching par ex-May dividend. The Seconds sold up to 79¼ ₩ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the speculative list on the Street was firm, and the bidding quite buoyant. A fresh rise was made on both classes of Michigan Southern, and the bidding was strong for Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Toledo, and New-York Central. The following are about the latest figures:

New-York Central	89⅞	Pacific, ex div	110
Erie	39⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅛
Erie Preferred	66⅞	Treas. 7.30 ₩ cents.	105
Toledo	46⅜	Missouris	52⅞
Rock Island	66⅜	Tennessees	56½
Mich. Guarant'd	52⅛	Gold	103⅛

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	105	Bank of North Amer.	100
Merchants'	103	Hanover	94
Union	100	Irving	73
America	107½	Metropolitan	104
Phenix	102	Peoples'	95
Tradesmen's	98	Nassau	95
Greenwich	125	Shoe and Leather	99
Butchers & Drover's	115	Corn Exchange	93½
National	98	Continental	88
Merchants' Exch.	90	St. Nicholas	88
State of New-York	96	Marine	101
Commerce	87½	Atlantic	93
Mech'ics' Bk'g Asso.	90	Importers & Trad'rs	101
Ocean	80	Park	107
American Exchange	94½	Manuf's and Mer'ts'	87
Chatham	88		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	108	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₩c.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	103½	Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	48
Erie thirds, '83	98	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	92
Erie fifths, '88	94	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₩c.	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. lsts. '77	92	Chi. & N. W. lsts	68
Hudson firsts, '69	107½	Chi. & N. W. first suc.	49½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24½
Hudson thirds, '75	93½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	50
Hudson convert. '67	79	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	65
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	102½	Del., Lack. & W. lsts	104
Harlem seconds, '68	90	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	100
Harlem thirds, '68	58	Tol. & Wabash firsts	88½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. '69-'72	102	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	67½
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	105½	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	65½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	105	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	96
M. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	91	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103½
M. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	79½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	101½
N. Ind. firsts	80	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	99
N. Ind. Goshen Line	67½	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	94

Lenders of Money are accepting low rates of interest on approved demand loans. The rule among and between Stock Brokers is 5@6 ₩ cent., and at Bank and the private Banking Houses, 4@5 ₩ cent. We hear that some deposits have been temporarily left with the old established Stock firms as cheap as 3 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. Gold is ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. weaker than yesterday, and Exchange on London dull, at 113¾@114 ₩ cent. The Banks gain half a million in Gold from yesterday's return, and about the same in deposits. The latter are now up to $120,500,000. The conversions of the United States Notes into the new Stock of 1882 at the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $90,000. The surplus of United States Notes of Feb. 25, held by the Banks will be reduced, for a few days to come, by the exchanges making with the Treasury for the Notes of July 17, as noticed below.

The ten days' notice of the Treasury Department for retiring its certificates of deposit on 5 ₩ cent. interest, of date previous to the 14th of March, having expired to-day, an arrangement is understood to have been made between the Sub-Treasurer and the Associated Banks of this City, holding such certificates, to continue the deposits at the same rate of interest—changing the tenor of the United States notes in which the deposits are to be returned. In other words, the Banks withdraw the United States notes of July 17, (which are receivable for Customs,) and substitute United States notes of Feb. 25. All other of the depositors, prior to March 14, including a number of country banks and Savings Institutions, will be permitted to continue their deposits on similar terms; the exchange to be made to-day, and the tenor of the certificates altered to correspond. This arrangement is preliminary to the withdrawal of the United States Notes of July 17, as they return to the Department through the Custom-house and other channels; and as they are canceled, a corresponding amount of the Notes of Feb. 25 will be substituted. After the original issue is thus withdrawn, all payments at the Custom-house must be made exclusively in Gold, to afford the future means of paying the interest on the public debt in Gold also.

We are indebted to the editors of THOMPSON BROS. *Bank Note Reporter*, for an advance copy of the number for the current week ending May 17. The following extract will be interesting to all concerned in Federal Currency or Federal Securities:

"The Demand Treasury Notes which are dated Aug. 10, 1861, are not fundable into Stock, but 'are receivable for all public dues.' This fact appears on the margin of the note.

The Demand Treasury Notes which are dated March 10, 1862, are not receivable for Custom-house dues, but are fundable into a twenty-year 6 ₩ cent. stock; but the stock is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government any time after five years. This fact appears on the back of the note.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Note Bonds are fundable at the pleasure of the holder, at any time up to the day they mature, into an absolute 20-year 6 ₩ cent. Stock; or, if the holder elect, he can take the money at maturity.

The absolute 20-year Stock is called United States sixes of 1881.

The Stock into which the Demand Notes dated March 10, 1862, are fundable, is named by Mr. Secretary CHASE the United States 5-20 sixes. The meaning is, that they have five years to run, and they may run for some indefinite time not exceeding twenty years.

The Demand Treasury Notes dated Aug. 10, 1861, will continue to bear a premium, being the only money, except gold, that is usable at the Custom-house; and next Fall or Winter the premium on them will be about equal to the premium on gold, whatever that may be.

From these data it is easy for any person to make up their mind what the various classes of Federal securities are worth, when paid for in legal-tender Treasury note currency; or in Bank currency, which is convertible into nothing but legal tender currency.

We will elucidate, by saying that the legal tender money is par. The "5-20 sixes" being obtainable at par with the legal tender currency, cannot rise but a brokerage above par and accrued interest added.

Then the question is, how much is an absolute twenty-year 6 ₩ cent. stock worth more than a 6 ₩ cent. stock that may be called in at any time after five years?

The 7 3-10 Treasury Note Bonds will earn during the two and a half years they have to run 3 ₩ cent. more interest than the 6 ₩ cent. stock. They are, then, worth that 3 ₩ cent. more than the Sixes of 1881; and the privilege of taking the money or an absolute twenty-year stock, is certainly worth something in addition."

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of

April, 1862, were	$605,755 48
Earnings, April 1861	547,174 03
Increase	$58,581 45

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Receipts, $576,066 16, including for Customs, $223,000; payments, $1,172,004 22; balance, $17,067,167 72.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes, 29,161 bbls. Flour, 1,435 bbls. and 250 bags Corn Meal, 82,516 bushels Wheat, 18,305 bushels Corn, 1,540 bushels Rye, 315 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 11,564 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,158 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been more active to-day, and Pearls have opened at a material rise in price. Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 62½c., 30 bbls. Pearls here, and 50 bbls. do. to arrive, at $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. Western Yellow, part at 33½c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Are in demand, at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 74 bags Maracaibo, at 20c.@20½c.; 1,070 bags Santos at full auction rates, and 602 bags do., at auction, at 19c.@24½c.—averaging 20½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet but steady, at 27½c.@28c., chiefly at 27½c., for Middlings, ₩ lb. Sales, 450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been somewhat unsettled, to-day. The export demand has been less active, and low grades have been less freely purchased. Holders, however, have been generally very firm. The inquiry for trade brands, from regular home buyers, has been good, at very full rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,100 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 60; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 70@$5, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 45@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 65@$5 00; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5@$5 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50@$4 60
Extra State	4 70@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 45@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair request and is steady. Sales 1,450 bbls., at $5@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request and is firm, including extra at $4 70@$5 30 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $3 75@$3 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for choice Western and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—What has been freely offered at yesterday's prices, but the demand has been less active. Sales have been reported of 124,000 bushels including damaged White Canada, at $1 05, Canada Club, ordinary to good, at $1 05@$1 08; White Western at $1 35; Red Western (Winter) at $1 15@$1 17; Milwaukee Club, here and to arrive, $1 05@$1 12, ₩ bushel. Corn is improving; sales 68,000 bushels at 52c.@53c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 50c.@50c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 79c.@80c., ₩ bushel; sales, 3,600 bushels. Barley exhibits no important change. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 39½c.@40½c.; Western at 38½c.@40c., and State at 41c.@41½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate supply and good demand, at 65c.@80c., chiefly at 65c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, and are steady, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 18c.@18c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Continue quiet at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, 16 hhds. Porto Rico at 38c., and 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been generally quiet to-day, but essentially unchanged in value.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and prices are irregular. Sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $12 62½ for Mess, and $9 87½@$10 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon rules quiet; sales 150 boxes at 6½@7⅛c. ₩ lb. Lard is in demand and is steady; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 7½c.@8½c., ₩ lb. Beef is less active at former figures; sales, 450 bbls., at [illegible] for extra Mess, and old brands at former rates. Beef Hams, [illegible]; Prime Mess, [illegible]; India Mess, [illegible] tierce. Beef Hams, [illegible] ₩ bbl. Butter continues in request at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is pretty brisk, to-day, at 4½c.@9c. ₩ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, 14th of May, says: "The Provision market has been firm and buoyant, holders not being disposed to sell, generally speaking, under the impression that a demand from the South will soon arise, and lead to a speculative movement, and a consequent advance in prices, and it has been difficult to buy, without paying the advance rates asked by holders. Mess Pork has been bought to the extent of 7,000 bbls., on New-York account, at $10 50@$10 75 for country, and $10 75@$11 for city, closing at the outside rates. This pork is taken, we understand, to fill contracts made there for June delivery, and is being shipped by canal and lake at the low rate of $1 25 ₩ bbl. There has been a good demand for beef, and 4,000 bbls. Extra Mess sold at $12 50; this also goes to New-York to fill Government contracts. Bulk Pork has been held at 3½c.@4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, Hams and sides, but these rates being above those buyers were disposed to pay, there has not been much done. Shoulders and Hams sold to a moderate extent at 3½c.@4½c., packed; and if the demand had been made at these rates a large amount would have been taken. There has been hardly anything done in Sides; the demand for Liverpool has ceased, though Shoulders and Hams are still being taken for that market. Lard has been in good demand, but it was held higher, which, to a great extent, checked business; 7¼c. has been freely paid for good country rendered, and 7½c. for prime City, but at the close, under the advices from New-York, the market was less firm. The stock of this article in this city is not heavy, and a good deal is being held out of the market, under the belief that it is the safest article to hold till Autumn, in view of the large quantity which has already left the country. Butchers' Lard is dull at 6c.@6½c., without packages; Lead and gut at 6½c.@6¾c., and kettle-rendered gut, 6½c. Bacon Sides have been in moderate demand at 5½c., but at the close were held at 6c., and not much in the market. No demand for Shoulders; they are held at 3½c.@4c. Sugar-cured Hams are in fair demand at 7c."

RICE—Sales, 275 bags East India at $5@$5 25 per 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been less extensive to-day; but the market has been very firm. Sales 1,050 hhds., chiefly Cuba at 7¼c.@8½c., but including some Porto Rico at 8c.@8½c.; also, 150 boxes Havana, at 7¼c. per lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 70,000 lbs., chiefly at 9c. per lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 900 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active to-day, while rates have been very firm. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9½d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s., and by steamer, 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For Gloucester—A bark, with Wheat, in bulk, at 11½d., and another bark, with do., if for Gloucester, at 13d., or if for Cork and orders, at 13d. ₩ bush. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	May 7
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	May 7
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 8
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 1
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	May 17
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the Etna, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.	

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE.—IMPLEMENTS, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and rowboat. Inquire at the premises, or No. 18 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, to J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

$600.—AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC partner wanted, to take the place of a retiring partner in an established and paying business. A good opportunity to an energetic man. Inquire of THOMAS RIPTON, No. 90 Maiden-lane.

$200,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR general partner, with $100,000 or $200,000 in a well-established Dry Goods Commission House. For particulars address Messrs. W. B. SCOTT & CO., Bankers, No. 111 Broadway.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 28 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 31 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING Glasses, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., below auction prices, warranted, and delivered free. Please call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery; you will save money and be served honorably and promptly. Rosewood parlor suites. Note the number.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 460 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S (Formerly Williams & Orvis') CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, FROM $25 TO $60. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted. SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS. N. B.—Circulars and samples of stitching sent to all applicants, and favorable inducements offered to agents.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS; DEALER IN ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch. NO. 129 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD, SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS. Nos. 34 and 36 Allen-st., Nos. 369, 371 and 373 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market. PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO PLUMBERS.—FIRST QUALITY MARBLED and fancy slab basins, all sizes, for sale at a low price by the crate. Also, white marbled and fancy closet bowls, imported by J. Hayer. E. SOFFE, 41 and 43 Greene-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. D. GASLIN, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEAUTIFUL BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, CUT GLASS, CHINA AND SILVER WARE, RICH CHINA AND PARIAN VASES.

THIS DAY (Friday) at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of [illegible] parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocatel, [illegible] large oval mirrors, rosewood centre and side tables, etageres, with mirror back and doors, [illegible]; lace curtains, [illegible] cornices, [illegible] clocks, rich china vases, parlor ornaments, oil paintings, ladies' writing desks, elegant rosewood and book cases, beautiful rosewood chamber suites, [illegible] covered in haircloth; mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair and spring mattresses, beds, bolsters, pillows, blankets, sofa beds, lounges, [illegible] vases, spring-seat chairs, ingrain carpets, [illegible] double black walnut bedsteads, washstands, [illegible] ware, mirrors, paintings, black walnut extension [illegible] set, French china tea sets, ivory table cutlery, glass and silver ware, table cutlery, oak dining [illegible] cloth, stair carpets, chandeliers, &c. Sale positive. All goods must be removed forty-eight hours after the sale. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart, pack or ship the goods for purchasers.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, REGULAR SALE OF DRY GOODS, LINENS, DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c.

ALSO, 300 CARTONS RICH BONNET RIBBONS, from No. 1 to 30—all new and desirable styles.

ALSO, 30 PIECES SUPERIOR BLACK GRO DE RHINE SILKS, from 20 to 38 inches.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, No. 20 Murray-st., and No. 22 Warren-st.

E. W. WESTCOTE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, OVER $3,000 WORTH.

Of parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, contained in [illegible] will be sold THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock. [illegible] rosewood and mahogany [illegible] stands, piano-forte, with a large variety of elegant parlor furniture, vases, bronzes, clocks, paintings, [illegible] mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, elegant beds and bedding, silver ware, cutlery, glassware, &c., all to be sold without reserve.

S. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, also, Parian and bronze figures, rich silver-plated ware, Bohemian glass and French porcelain.—S. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock, A. M. each day, at the store No. 308 Broadway, a large assortment of Carrara marble statuary, alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being an entire importation just landed, and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash. This sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carrara statuary: [illegible] Apollo, by Franchi; Flower, by [illegible]; [illegible] with Shell; Sparta, by Fetey; [illegible], by Galli; Boy with Bird; Polonaise, by Rossetti; several busts representing the Seasons, Apollo, and many more too numerous to mention. Marble pedestals for statues or busts, mosaic tables, and a full assortment of alabaster vases, tazzas, groups of animals, &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, a large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, urns, waiters, castors, cake-baskets, ice-pitchers, liquor-stands, bouquet-stands, knives, pickle-frames, &c., and a fine assortment of Bohemian glass and French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture; warranted order, regardless of expense, and removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet Axminster and Brussels carpets; suite do.; elegant rosewood parlor suite, covered in green and gold figured brocatel; carved rosewood suites in [illegible]; carved rosewood etagere with marble top [illegible] table, carved rosewood marble-top [illegible]; [illegible]-octave rosewood piano, [illegible] ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors, [illegible]; French plate oval mirror; oak extension dining table; carved black walnut hall stand, with mirror; carved rosewood etagere, with mirror back; carved rosewood [illegible] and marble-top [illegible]; several beautiful enameled cottage suites; solid walnut [illegible] mattresses, 40 and 50 pounds; straw paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, wool blankets, comforters and bedspreads, white china dinner sets, French clock. Also, a large assortment of china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 39 Cedar-st., first floor east of Broadway, a large assortment of Brussels carpets, stair and ingrain carpets, elegant brocatel window curtains, [illegible] pier mirrors, rosewood wardrobe, with plated glass doors, gilt reception chairs, black walnut library bookcases, rosewood etageres, rosewood centre-table with marble-top, oak buffet, carved rosewood parlor suits, in brocatelle, centre-table and buffet to match; rosewood bedsteads, with bedding, [illegible] wardrobe; with the bedding, single and double iron bedsteads, with the bedding; painted cottage suites with bedding; extension dining tables, rosewood cottage suits, mahogany sofas, and chairs, cane seat chairs, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, piano tables, sleeping and cooking stoves, black walnut chairs, in reps; glass and china kitchen ware of all kinds; also, rosewood 7-octave overstrung piano, rosewood 6-octave [illegible] do.; rosewood piano-forte, piano, two glass show-cases; light wagon, with shifting top, suitable for a parcel or express wagon; also, one Grover & Baker's sewing machine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

RARE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 16, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a very rare collection of oil-paintings, embracing the private gallery of a gentleman who devoted much time and great care in their purchase in Europe and elsewhere, containing works of the very highest merit. Among them are Robbe, of Brussels, his chef d'oeuvre; Hasenclever, his last great work; Van Spaendonck, Baumgartner, Shayer, Seig's De Brakeleer, Montalant, Verboeckhoven, Meyer, Beidel, a splendid set of four pictures by J. F. Tait; a grand landscape by Koekkoek; Sherlock, Rikeradys, Robbrecht, [illegible], Lathart, Strebel, Boddington, J. T. Peele, Collins, Jerome, Eastman Johnson, William Hart, Inness, Ehninger, Dallenard, Geo. L. Brown, Kensett, Van Beest, Barrel, Rondell, Knapp, Inness, W. M. Brown, and others of great merit. They are now on exhibition as above, until the day of sale; undoubtedly the finest sale ever made, many years, several of them costing $1,000 each.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 18 Broadway.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—A COLLECTION OF FINE original paintings, the property of Wm. [illegible], comprising choice specimens of the English and French schools; among them may be found those of J. F. Herring, Geo. A. Williams, Le Dreuys, E. H. Wehnert, Le E. Meadows, and many others. Also, a few rare and costly works, by the old masters, viz.: A fine and important work, by Rogier, of Brughes, with letters and other concerning it from Dr. Waagen, Sir C. L. Eastlake, and others. It is admitted by the best connoisseurs to be one of the finest examples of the early German school extant; also a fine work, by Berghem; Paintings, by the best Flemish pupil of Raphael; J. M. Smith, Esq., author of the Catalogue Raisonne, and the picture-cleaned pictures [illegible] and which are believed to be by Raphael; also 10 other [illegible] to be sold at auction, THIS EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock, at No. 577 Broadway, opposite to [illegible] where they are on exhibition until evening of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 16, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Assignee, the entire stock and fixtures of a Broadway segar and sample store, removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of a large quantity of fine Havana segars, a great variety of genuine meerschaum and briar-root pipes, smoking and chewing tobacco, tobacco bags and pouches, &c.; two large plate-glass cases, segar cases, tobacco jars; also a very large carved Indian figure; each three smoking pipes, [illegible] stock, consisting of fine wines and liquors, in cases and casks; genuine imported Champagne, in baskets and casks; sardines, in half and quarter boxes, &c., &c.

PIN FACTORY FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at public auction, at Cohoes, Albany County, New-York, on the 12th of JUNE, 1862, 2 P. M., on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the machinery, fixtures and appurtenances of the Albany Pin Company, located in that village, being complete in all its parts for carrying on the manufacture of Pins, and consisting of 37 Pin-making machines, 8 Pin-sticking machines, together with [illegible] lathes, wire straighteners, shafting, dies, cutters, and all the tools requisite for conducting the business. Terms liberal. For particulars inquire of H. W. BENDER, or LOUIS SPANIER, Albany, N. Y.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Salesroom No. 12 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class household furniture, carpets, mirrors, rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, library and chamber furniture, [illegible] marble-top tables, lace window curtains, extension dining-tables, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, hair mattresses, lounges, wardrobes, enameled oak, and walnut chamber suites, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., [illegible] wagon, [illegible] with pole, in good condition. Also, a two-seat rockaway, with pole, and one [illegible] express wagon.

HENRY WOOD, Auctioneer.

ROSES, VERBENAS, &c., &c.—NICHOLS, WOOD & CO., will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 125 Nassau-st., a general and large assortment of the most desirable flowering plants, from a celebrated nursery; also pinks and pear trees.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, (14TH,) BETWEEN Stewart's store and the Metropolitan Hotel, while walking, or in a South Ferry omnibus, a STONE CAMEO BREAST-PIN, set with pearls, and marked with owner's name. A reward will be given to whoever will return the same to the proprietor of the Metropolitan.

LOST—MAY 2, A LADY'S MEMORANDUM BOOK.—$5 reward. The above, containing papers and cards of value to the owner only, has been found by a person calling at the New-York Observer Office. Please return to H. T. B., No. 150 Nassau-st.

LOST.—STONE, STARR & CO.'S NOTE FOR $[illegible] Lane, dated Jan. 10, payable July 13, next. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with HENRY A. HEISER & SON, No. 44 Pine-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, between Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a half as his commission.

THE WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who sends us a club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly [illegible] at the lowest club rates. Specimen [illegible] forwarded on application.

[illegible] invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. [illegible] is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, [illegible] will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

[illegible]—THE LADY OF LYONS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE STRANGER—THE [illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE [illegible].

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—[illegible] ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, [illegible], LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, we learn from a dispatch dated the 14th, are now established at Cumberland, on the Pamunky River, while the advance, under Gen. STONEMAN, is still at White House, and the main body of the army is concentrating at a point designated by Gen. MCCLELLAN, but for obvious reasons not made public. It is stated by a fugitive from Richmond, that between that city and the Chickahominy, a distance of some seventeen miles, the rebels are encamped in large force, awaiting the forward movement of our army, which will probably be not much longer delayed, as our command of the York and Pamunky Rivers has given us facilities for forwarding supplies in ample quantities. The rebels are believed to have blown up the railroad bridges across the Chickahominy. Our gunboats on the James River have not been heard from since Monday last, and whether they have succeeded in passing the obstructions sunk by the rebels, between City Point and Richmond, is of course unknown.

A report from Gen. HALLECK'S army states that two rebel regiments, from Kentucky and Tennessee, attempted to leave BEAUREGARD in a body on Monday last. They were intercepted, however, and only about sixty of them succeeded in getting within our lines, aided by a strong force sent from our advance. These men, it is said, give a doleful account of affairs in the rebel army, and confirm the report that the troops from the Border States are anxious to return to their allegiance. They deny, however, the story that the enemy are running short of provisions.

We learn from the flotilla above Fort Wright that another encounter with the rebel gunboats is expected, for which preparations are being made. They will doubtless meet with as warm a reception as before.

The steam transport *Cahawba*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, brought a highly important order, issued on the 9th inst. by Gen. HUNTER, commanding the Department of the South. He declares that the three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States Government, and having taken up arms against it, it therefore became necessary to declare martial law in those three States. Slavery being incompatible with martial law in a free country, the slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina are accordingly declared forever free.

An apocryphal "reliable gentleman," direct from Richmond *via* Mobile, has reached our fleet off Fort Pillow. He states that there was the greatest despondency among the rebels in Richmond; that the capital was in process of transferal to its birthplace, Montgomery, Ala.; that JEFF. DAVIS is greatly angered at the capture of New-Orleans, and that in Memphis the avowal of Union sentiments was bold, and frequent calls for secret meetings of Unionists had been posted in the streets. These revelations may all be true.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, has written a letter to Gen. J. S. TYLER, of Boston, denying that himself, Mr. SUMNER, or any member of the Military Committee, which is composed of four Republicans and three Democrats, have in any way interfered with the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN or any other of our Generals. On the contrary, all of the gentlemen referred to have done everything in their power to place all the resources of the country at the disposal of our military leaders.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the House Bill to provide a temporary Government for Arizona was reported back from the Committee on Territories. It was not acted upon. The House bill, to secure freedom to the people of the Territories, was also reported back from the same Committee, with an amendment changing the language of the bill to that of the Ordinance of 1787. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Washington and Georgetown Railroad bill was agreed to. A message was received from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. FARRAGUT and the other officers commanding the expedition against New-Orleans. A report from the Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill was agreed to. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered until a message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. BAILEY, of Massachusetts, when, after the customary eulogies, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill introduced by Mr. FENTON, of New-York, providing for the adjudication of claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, was considered at some length, but was finally postponed until Monday week. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce to establish a Coinage Department in the Assay Office in this City. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Medical Storekeepers and Hospital Chaplains was passed. Business relating to the District of Columbia was considered as the special order. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill was agreed to. Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, announced the death of his colleague, GOLDSMITH F. BAILEY, and after eulogies and the adoption of the usual resolutions, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The reception of Parson BROWNLOW at the Academy of Music, last evening, was a decided success. The building was crammed, and the stage was filled with distinguished citizens of all parties. WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., presided. Parson BROWNLOW spoke an hour and a half in his most effective and characteristic strain, and was applauded to the echo. His most fervent hope was to be able to help hang the rebels of Tennessee.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from A. V. STOUT, Esq., Allotment Commissioner, reporting the result of his labors thus far in procuring allotments of soldiers' pay for the use of their families in this City. Owing to delay in his appointment, and the fact that Congressional Allotment Commissioners had been previously appointed by the President, and were already on the field, he found himself unable to carry out the objects of his appointment. He states that the soldiers, on being applied to in camp, objected to making an allotment *of their pay to a City Commissioner*, on the ground that if it became known in New-York, the City authorities would cease to provide for their families by donations from the public treasury. Considerable discussion took place upon the subject of appropriating another $500,000 for the families of soldiers, when the whole matter was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Commander C. S. BOGGS, who acted so prominent a part in the capture of New-Orleans, met with an enthusiastic reception on returning to his home in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday evening last. The city military and the students of Rutgers College were out in full force, and the town was alive with music and bonfires. Capt. BOGGS acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in a neat speech, disclaiming all credit for the magnificent results achieved by the expedition to which he was attached, and attributing all honor to Commodore FARRAGUT.

Gov. H. R. GAMBLE, of Missouri, has consented to become a candidate for reëlection.

Hon. JOHN W. NOEL, of Missouri, has written a letter consenting to become a candidate for reëlection to Congress. In conclusion, he says: "I think we shall pass a confiscation bill, that will reach the men who may *hereafter* put themselves in opposition to their own flag. The men who have despoiled Union men, and murdered some of the best and most peaceable citizens of the State because they were not traitors like themselves, must stop their hellish work; and if, with all the warnings they have had, they do not stop it, they must be punished. I know not what the feeling of the people may be on the subject, but for myself, I am frank to say, that I am for confiscation, and will sustain a reasonable bill here, and will maintain it on the stump before my constituents. This I say openly, and hope it may be thoroughly understood by the people of the district."

Two discharged members of the Fourteenth Regiment of Regulars, who have just arrived at Syracuse from Perryville, Maryland, state that about the first of last February the rebel sympathizers in that town poisoned the wells from which the men were in the habit of procuring their drinking water, and that, as a consequence, two hundred members of the regiment died, and of the remaining seven hundred, hardly one has recovered his health.

MORGAN captured in his last raid $7,000—three thousand of which belonged to the Government, and the rest to private citizens of Louisville.

RADEVSKI, the alleged murderer of SIGISMUND FELLNER, arrived in this City last evening from St. Louis, where he was arrested about two weeks since. He will be conveyed to New-Jersey to-day, where he will be tried at next term of the Court in Monmouth County.

Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, gave his decision in the *habeas corpus* cases arising out of arrests made under the late Concert Saloon law, and declares the law constitutional. He examines the objections made to the law by counsel for the defendants at length, but fails to discover their validity. The opinion of the Recorder will be found in another column.

In the case of GULICK, Executor, &c. *vs.* The Balance Dry Dock Company, tried in the Superior Court, before Justice BARBOUR, and in which, on a former trial, the jury gave a verdict of $5,000 against the defendants, a verdict has now been rendered for *six cents*. The action was to recover for alleged negligence, in consequence of which the defendant's night watchman, JOHN COULTER, was killed by the explosion of a steam-boiler. In the Superior Court, at Trial Term, Mr. CRAIG, the agent of the Associated Press, has instituted an action of libel against Mr. FRANCIS O. J. SMITH. The case is now pending before Justice MONELL.

The Stock Market was very much unsettled yesterday, by the various rumors from the South. It ultimately closed firmly. United States 6s of 1881, 104¾@105; New-York Central, 89½@¼ ₩ cent. Gold and Exchange on London ⅛@¼ ₩ cent weaker.

Less activity was discernible in the market for Breadstuffs, yesterday. Flour was firm; Wheat heavy; Corn rather dearer. Cotton was quiet, yet steady. A fair demand prevailed for Santos Coffee, Cuba Sugar, Hay, Tallow and Whisky. Provisions were in moderate request, as were also Hops, Hides, Fish, Molasses and Tobacco. Other articles were inactive. The Freight engagements were less extensive.

The Law of Treason.

The late decision of Mr. Justice SWAYNE, the recently appointed Justice of the United States Supreme Court, quashing indictments found against various parties for treason, takes somewhat different views of the law from those which have been presented in some other quarters. The indictments charged the offence to have been committed contrary to that provision of the Statute of 1790, which affixes the penalty of death to the crime of "adhering to the enemies" of the United States, "giving them aid and comfort"—and they are quashed on the broad ground that this provision of the Statute is inapplicable to the present state of things, because the rebels are not enemies of the United States within the meaning of the Statute.

The question of what is and what is not treason has been discussed by several of our Judges in their charges to Grand Juries, but we do not remember to have seen this view of the law alluded to. On the contrary, unless we are mistaken, some of them have expressly charged that this provision was applicable to the rebellion, and have proceeded to define what it was to give aid and comfort to the rebels. It does not follow from this, however, that Judge SWAYNE is mistaken in his conception of the law. On the contrary, his decision, coming after these various Grand Jury charges, and upon argument of the question, is, if anything, more likely to be correct. The process of reasoning by which he arrives at this conclusion is brief, and hence more likely to be accurate. It is simply that the words of our statute, being taken from the English statute, must be held to have been meant in the same sense as those of the English statute. This proposition he supports by several decisions of the Supreme Court. He also shows by extracts from English authorities that the "enemies" alluded to in the English statute were "the subjects of foreign Powers, with whom we are at open war." This being so, it follows inevitably that those who have given aid and comfort to the rebels are not guilty of treason, under this branch of the statute.

But we are not to conclude from this that we are remediless in this matter, and that all that pestilent brood of traitors who have done their utmost to assist the rebellion as far as they dared, but have not dared to take up open arms in its support, are to go scot-free. It would be frightful if it were so. There are no men who deserve punishment more than some of these very men. And hence we draw comfort from these words of BLACKSTONE, that "*most indisputably*, the same acts of adherence or aid which (when applied to foreign enemies) will constitute treason under this branch of the statute, will (when afforded to our own fellow subjects in actual rebellion at home) amount to high treason under the description of levying war against the King."

If BLACKSTONE is a good authority for quashing these indictments, he will be an equally good one for sustaining indictments against these parties for levying war against the United States. We hope to hear that such indictments are found, and if a motion to quash them, too, is made before Judge SWAYNE, the result, we imagine, will be different.

State Politics.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the Republican State Central Committee, and also of the Committee appointed by the Legislative Caucus, at meetings held on Tuesday, with reference to the coming Fall campaign. The object of the movement in the Legislature was to lay a basis of *principle* for the union of men of all parties in support of the National Administration, and against those who would cripple its efforts to suppress the rebellion. The Union movement of last Fall was a matter simply of patriotic impulse. It sprang from the intense desire and determination of the whole community to crush the military power arrayed against the Government. It ignored all political principles, all differences of opinion upon topics of public concern, and all distinctions of sentiment and purpose on the subject of Slavery.

Such a Union could no longer be kept up. The current events of the day had rendered it obsolete. While the war had been vigorously carried on against the rebellion, grave questions of the highest public interest demanded action at the hands of the Government. Congress had abolished Slavery in the District of Columbia. President LINCOLN had initiated a wise and constitutional policy looking to the ultimate emancipation of the slaves throughout the South. The matter of confiscation pressed upon the attention of the Government and demanded speedy action. On all these subjects divisions of public sentiment were inevitable, and those divisions rendered equally inevitable a corresponding diversity of political action.

The Legislative caucus, composed of Republicans and members elected as Union men, laid down a basis of political principle, in an address and resolutions, upon which any future political union must rest. Those, and those only, who assent to the opinions and principles thus set forth,—and who stand pledged to support the National Administration, are invited to join in the call of a State Convention for the nomination of State officers next Fall. And a Committee was appointed to consult with other Committees as to the ways and means of bringing about such a general concert of action among all who thus agree in political sentiment.

It was quite apparent to the members of the Legislature that the Republican Party was the only organized body which could be expected to coöperate in such a movement; and the only consultation of which the case admitted was therefore with the Committee representing that party. Such a consultation was the leading object of the meeting of the two Committees held on Tuesday. Each naturally stood out for some indefinite and intangible point of honor supposed to be involved, but both came to precisely the same conclusion, namely—that they must and would act together. Each appointed a committee to arrange the details of such action hereafter. The Republican Committee consists of Messrs. DRAPER, TERWILLIGER, KELLY and FOLGER—the Legislative Caucus Committee of Messrs. TREMAINE, STRANAHAN, GRINNELL and FLAGLER. The two committees are to meet at Albany on the 23d of July, to fix upon a time for holding the State Convention, and to make such other arrangements as may be necessary.

The result of this movement cannot be doubtful. The events of the past two years have brought the public to an almost unanimous concurrence in the political principles hitherto set forth and maintained exclusively by the Republican Party. Thousands and tens of thousands everywhere, who have heretofore opposed that party, are now foremost in declaring that the political ascendancy of Slavery,—its extension into the territories and its domination over the General Government, are at an end forever. They stand ready to act with the party which holds these principles, and will give them effect. And so far as this State is concerned, this movement gives them an opportunity for so doing, without any sacrifice of their party pride, or any undue ostentation of inconsistency in their political action. It renders it certain that we shall have in this State but two tickets next Fall,—one representing the National Administration, and pledged to sustain it in such a policy as shall give us an honorable, settled and desirable peace; and the other representing the miscalled Democracy, which clings tenaciously to the cause of Slavery, and identifies its own fate with the fortunes of the institution which menaces the Government with destruction, and has plunged the country into the horrors of war.

AMERICAN DESIGNS UPON MEXICO.—The Vera Cruz correspondent of the London *Times* contains the following medley about Mr. CORWIN:

"Mr. CORWIN has been indefatigable in his endeavors to frustrate the objects of the intervention. He has been doing his utmost to support the present Government by every means in his power, and to-day it is confidently reported that a treaty was signed yesterday, 'by which Mexico was to cede to the United States a portion of the Northern States and the waste lands in other parts of the Republic, receiving in return some $20,000,000, and the assistance of 8,000 men.' I cannot positively affirm that this treaty has been signed, yet I know that it has been for some time under consideration, and that it is nearly sure to be so as soon as certain intelligence of the march of the French reaches the capital. It will be for England and France to say what construction is to be put upon this conduct. M. DE SALIGNY will be officially informed of the fact by the present courier, and doubtless communicate the circumstance to the French Minister at Washinton."

So far as the activity of Mr. CORWIN in opposing the allied intervention is concerned, these statements are doubtless correct. That he has negotiated a treaty destined to transfer any portion of Mexican soil to the United States, we believe to be an invention which is neither skillful or ingenious. Mr. SEWARD, at the start, apprised the allies that his Government had no desire to extend its boundaries at the expense of Mexico; and we venture to affirm, in contradiction to the writer we quote, that no such treaty as the one he refers to has ever been proposed.

Gen. Hunter on Slavery.

GEN. HUNTER evidently thinks that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. He does not see, moreover, why mathematical axioms should not be applicable to political problems, and is quite inclined to solve the Slavery question according to Euclid. He has issued a proclamation intended to extinguish *the institution in the States of* South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, by the shortest possible process,—namely, a stroke of the pen. The proclamation is a noteworthy document, and runs thus:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under Martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. *Slavery and Martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible*; the persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

(Official) DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

This reasoning will probably satisfy PHILLIPS, GARRISON and those who with them regard the destruction of Slavery as the only end to be accomplished by this war; but, unfortunately, it is not likely to satisfy anybody else. It will scarcely take its place in the law-books as a conclusive argument on the subject which it treats. It is all comprised in a single sentence. Martial law has been declared:—Slavery and martial law in a free country are incompatible; therefore, Slavery ceases to exist.

Unfortunately, as a matter of fact, Slavery and martial law are *not* incompatible in a free country or in any other. On the contrary they go exceedingly well together. Either of them may, or may not, be incompatible with free institutions: but they certainly are not incompatible with each other. Nothing renders martial law more easily enforced, or more necessary, than a state of Slavery,—and nothing favors Slavery more than martial law. Both rest on *force* as their basis:—both plead necessity as their justification,—and there is not the slightest reason why they should not exist together. Gen. HUNTER might just as well have proclaimed martial law and the system of apprenticeship to be incompatible, and that the latter had, therefore, ceased to exist.

There is a very large body of our people, we are well aware, who are so eager for the abolition of Slavery, that they stand ready to justify and welcome any step that may be taken toward that end. But in the long run they will find their cause retarded by the means they take to advance it. They must cultivate patience. The man who thinks the emancipation of four millions of slaves the work of an hour, or safely to be done by a stroke of the pen or a wave of the hand, may be a very sincere and conscientious man, but he certainly knows nothing whatever of human nature or the laws that govern all society. No greater cruelty could possibly be inflicted on the blacks themselves, no more certain ruin could be brought upon the industry and social existence of the Southern States, no heavier blow could be inflicted on the advancing civilization of the country and the age, than would follow the unprepared and sudden infranchisement of the negro slaves.

Gen. HUNTER has been for some time releasing those slaves who could be proved to have been employed by their masters in aiding the rebellion. This was in conformity with the law of Congress. But this latest *step* of his sets at defiance all law and all common sense. It seems to be simply an attempt to "cut under," (as politicians phrase it,) both Gen. FREMONT and Gen. PHELPS. It certainly goes a great way beyond either of these Generals *in its attempt to take* captive the abolition sentiment of the country. We do not believe that it will meet with any better success.

Gen. HUNTER has largely transcended the sphere of his duty in issuing this proclamation. He might have learned wisdom from Gen. BURNSIDE, who said, with characteristic loyalty and sagacity, in a recent letter to Mr. FOSTER:

"The Government will doubtless indicate its civil policy to Gov. STANLEY, and I cannot consent, in the meantime, *to embarrass either him or the Government by initiating myself, or allowing any one else to initiate any civil policy*. From my own experience in matters of this kind, I am sufficiently embarrassed already in taking note of civil cases that absolutely require immediate attention. The occupation of North Carolina thus far is entirely military."

Gen. HUNTER would have found it wise to be as modest and as sensible as Gen. BURNSIDE. His duties in the Southern Department are purely military. He has nothing whatever to do with administering the civil government of South Carolina, Georgia, or Florida, or with regulating their domestic institutions. That matter belongs exclusively to the Government at Washington. President LINCOLN has already shown his appreciation of the difficulties that surround the subject of Slavery, and his determination to deal with it with caution, prudence, and a due regard to all the interests involved. The people of the whole country cordially approve the spirit in which he treats it, and are quite willing to permit him to take the lead in initiating some method of treating it. We do not think it wise for Gen. HUNTER to attempt to take the matter thus summarily out of his hands.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CONCERT-SALOON LAW.—Recorder HOFFMAN has done the cause of public morality good service by his definitive decision in the matter of the Concert-Saloon "Pretty-Waiter-Girl" nuisance. It is well known that when the legislative enactment took effect, and those dens were closed by the Police, the chief proprietors banded together to test the constitutionality of the law. Able talent was found ready to do the work of Devil's Attorney, and it was not doubted that they would be able to drive a coach-and-four, or at least several pretty waiter girls, through the enactment, and that, after a brief season of eclipse, the concert saloons would shine forth more brilliant and more bawdy than ever. Two or three of the more courageous Broadway proprietors have even ventured to keep their establishments open—though in a sickly, half-mourning condition. Meanwhile, all their strength and all their hopes were concentrated on the test-cases of Lee and Butler, which have been fully argued before the Recorder. Yesterday, Judge HOFFMAN filed his opinion, deciding that the arrests were properly made, that the law is constitutional, and that the prisoners must be remanded to custody.

The opinion will be found reported in full in our law column, and deserves reading for its *clear, pointed* and conclusive statement. He takes up the points made by the counsel for the petitioners and disposes of them, point by point, in a style perfectly convincing, and entirely satisfactory to everybody,—the saloon-brothel proprietors, of course, excepted. *Their* occupation is now, happily for public morals and public decency, gone. As Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS would say, they are "*played out*." We may, therefore, congratulate ourselves that the law—for which we are indebted to the last Legislature—is to be a living reality, not a mere dead letter or legal fiction.

European Mediation—A Canard of Rare Plumage.

The very common currency in Europe of the story of an allied intervention in the American struggle has excited an unreasonable degree of attention in this country. There was no atom of foundation for the rumor beyond an anonymous correspondent of the Belgian *Indépendance*, a paper which has for several years past traded in a fallacious way upon an old, but now exceedingly tattered, character for accuracy; and which, in relation to our American troubles, has set flying a larger flock of *canards* than any other European fancier in that line. The *Indépendance* found a cheerful echo in the London *Herald*, the elect vehicle of rebel falsehood in England. The Emperor, this veracious and purely disinterested couple averred, had determined to end the American contest by the offer of mediation, England coöperating; and, this offer declined, to throw the weight of the allied strength in the scale against the recusant combatant. In other words, the fact being assumed that the National Government would repel and resent mediation, while the rebels would grasp it at any price, it was asserted that France and England were about to espouse the cause of the latter, acknowledge their independence, open the blockade, and make war upon the Northern people.

A mere averment was of course insufficient to base a proposition like this; and fortunately there is not wanting a chain of circumstances to give it a certain air of plausibility. There is little doubt about France having taken some steps in the nature of interference. The mission of M. MERCIER, much discussed in Europe, was unquestionably the inauguration of a decisive Imperial policy in regard to the South. It is also certain that the anguish of the French manufacturing population has reached its crisis. The cotton mills are stopped for want of cotton; the silk looms for want of customers. Starvation is everywhere; and in a despotism, starvation is the antecedent of revolution. England is suffering still more poignantly from similar causes; and France and England have joined in girdling the frontier of the United States with fleets and armies. Canada is on a war footing; the main strength of the British navy is in American waters; the Bermudas and Bahamas have just been converted into great military, as well as naval dépôts. France is placing strong squadrons and numerous troops no further from New-Orleans than Vera Cruz. These warlike demonstrations are construed as relating to us, and as intended to constitute the material backing to the threatened intervention. Additional color is lent to their ominous purport by the recent expressions of two British Cabinet Ministers, Earl RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE, to the effect *that the effort of this Government to repress* the insurrection must, in the nature of things, be *fruitless*, and that the wishes of mankind *should be directed to effecting a peaceful separation*.

But both the averments and the probabilities are more than balanced by an account on the other side. The London *Morning Post*, as a ministerial organ, is as much entitled to credit as the *Indépendance* or the *Herald*, neither of which has an official character; and its correspondents are known to be better informed. The Paris letter-writer of the *Post*, in his dispatch of April 29, says:

"I believe I am correct in saying that the *Imperial Cabinet has not in any way changed its decisions as to the conduct France ought to pursue during the lamentable struggle. Strict neutrality has from the first been observed.* Although a Commissioner from the Southern States has long been in Paris, the French Government communicates only with the Representative sent from Washington. The policy of France has been the same as that of England. So far as French interests are concerned, a speedy termination of the American conflict is, doubtless, of no ordinary importance. It is not only the want of cotton, but the loss of the export trade with the United States, which is causing much distress in the manufacturing districts of France. Nor is any improvement anticipated for a long time to come. In official French circles there is no belief is placed in the North being able to conquer and hold the South, but a prolongation of hostilities is anticipated, and consequent commercial stagnation."

Here is explicit contradiction of the Belgian rumor, from a source of higher authority. Mere assertion thus neutralized, the argument is no less decisive. France and England unquestionably wavered for a moment last Summer, when the wild business of Bull Run had apparently turned the chances of the war in favor of the rebels. The known principle of international law having been accepted, it was doubted, for a moment, whether the insurgents had not demonstrated their ability to maintain their independence, and so entitled themselves to recognition. But, even in that moment of apparent triumph, when the Federal arms had no victory to set off against their reverses, and when the blockade was wholly ineffectual, recognition was withheld; and the policy of the two Governments was announced to be unbroken neutrality to the very end. The British and French Governments have reiterated this declaration of their policy again and again, and in the case of the former, the literalism has occurred within the last thirty days. The good faith which has governed them in our period of the deepest dejection and hopelessness, is it at all likely they will abandon now when triumph everywhere attends our arms; when our forces have bisected the rebel territory; when their seaports, with two or three unimportant exceptions, are in our hands; when we have ourselves broken the blockade in order that Europe may have cotton; and when the cotton which shall relieve their industrial famine is rapidly crowding to the seaboard? Is there better evidence now than there was in August of the ability of the Rebels to win their independence? If the termination of the war is the object, will it be promoted by turning all the present auspices of peace into omens of an international conflict, which may last for years; which will utterly devastate the South; and increase the sufferings of European workingmen beyond the restraints of patience and social order?

It requires, we think, no more than a glance at these considerations to show that if there be any attempt at intervention in our struggle, it will be to discourage the Southern spirit of resistance, not to foster it with delusive hopes, and promote the indefinite existence of a war, which carries suffering to every threshold on earth. And it is for this reason we accept in full faith the interpretation of M. MERCIER'S errand to Richmond, heretofore reported in the TIMES. He went to offer to the rebels conciliatory counsels, to advise the abandonment of a failing and desperate enterprise. And in turning their backs on such wisdom, the insurgents have arrayed against themselves the public opinion of the world.

AN OPENING THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF.—The National Arms would achieve a very great and permanent advantage in the Southwest, if, while the rebel force is massed at Corinth, and the Cotton States are drained of fighting men to swell it, a few detachments of our great army could be spared to advance upon and occupy these States—their forts, strategic positions and capitals. Louisiana is now clear of rebel soldiers; and so also is Arkansas and Mississippi (excepting its northeastern corner,) and Alabama. Either, or all of these States, could now be taken and held by a small military and naval force, and then the whole work in the Southwest would be finished as soon as Gen. HALLECK has disposed of BEAUREGARD'S army at Corinth. If the rebel army is broken up, it would be rendered incapable of doing further damage or of prolonging the war; and, if, after defeat, it attempted a retreat southward or westward, it would find all the ground already occupied.

This policy seems to be about to be carried out in one instance. Part of Gen. CURTIS' column, which has been for some time on the move from Northwestern Arkansas, crossed the White River, in Northeastern Arkansas, on the 9th instant—a week ago to-day—and took up its line of march to Little Rock, the Capital of the State. If this force capture, or have captured, Little Rock, it will be an easy thing for a detachment to ascend the Arkansas River and capture Fort Smith, and another detachment to descend the same stream to its mouth and capture Napoleon, and then the whole State will, militarily speaking, be in our possession. The rebels have sent us news, also, that a part of Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet has ascended the Mississippi and taken Baton Rouge. If that be so, it only remains for these gunboats to ascend the Red River to Shreveport, when all Louisiana will be in our control. The State of Mississippi, too, can be approached from the river of the same name; its richest cotton section, the Yazoo Valley, can be penetrated; and its Capital can be approached from New-Orleans by railroad. Alabama, after the fall of Mobile, is still more open. A very great share of the work we have laid out could be accomplished by our gunboats. The difficulty is to spare even the small number of troops that would be needed; but, if they could be spared, BEAUREGARD would find that in uncovering the whole of the Cotton States of the Gulf, and massing their entire military force at Corinth, he had given us an advantage which would be all-important in its bearings upon the future *of the war*.

RECEPTION OF PARSON BROWNLOW.—Parson BROWNLOW received last night, at the Academy of Music, such a reception as only New-York can give to those whom it delights to honor. The Parson's courage has been amply tested on many a field, but it must have needed some nerve to face such a sympathetic demonstration as greeted him. He stood the test, however, and confronted the brilliant auditory, the same rough, untameable, irrepressible fighting Parson in *propria persona*, whom all who appreciate pluck have learned to love and admire. His experiences of life in rebeldom, told with all his peculiar pungency, gave a new idea of what loyalty costs, and could not but stimulate the patriotism of his hearers. Parson BROWNLOW means to return to East Tennessee, to continue the good fight. He is himself a legion, and might safely be pitted against the whole Confederacy.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A VICTORY?—The Paris *Moniteur* concedes the victory at Pittsburgh Landing to the Rebels. The victory is singularly like the one the French won at Waterloo.

MR. RUSSELL ON M. MERCIER'S JOURNEY TO RICHMOND.—Since Mr. RUSSELL'S return to England, his experience in America has been utilized by the managers of the London *Times* in elaborate articles, analytic of events in America. These contributions bear unmistakable evidences of their authorship. Mr. RUSSELL'S local knowledge and correspondence are copiously employed and referred to, while his cordial friendship for Gen. MCCLELLAN, and his animosity toward Secretary STANTON, are unconcealed. The following paragraph, which refers to a matter of much public moment, in regard to which Mr. RUSSELL had opportunities to inform himself, will be read with interest:

The departure of M. MERCIER for Richmond, announced by telegraph, may well affect the Northern world with strong emotion. If he has really gone there. *The Minister of France is a gentleman who has never for a moment concealed his belief that the North cannot succeed in the object it proposes to itself, and who naturally regards the loss and inconvenience caused to France by the prolongation of this strife, as very useless concessions to the pride and lust of power of the people of the Northern States, who are neither grate-*

[illegible] of the English Minister [illegible] There has been no [illegible] of the subsidized democracy of the United [illegible] the fulsome eulogiums of France, [illegible] invulgent, into rabid abuse, but [illegible] of France has not been without evidence [illegible] of friendship which once nearly [illegible] the world with a display of its ingratitude. [illegible] quite forgotten that in one of his [illegible] proclamations Mr. Stanton insulted his [illegible] by calling her "infidel France." Nevertheless [illegible] Mercier has gone to Richmond to open [illegible] and it may be remembered that our correspondent, in his last letter, stated that the Confederate Congress was reported to be sitting in secret session to consider the propriety of sending another envoy to Paris—it will be said, in all probability, that England has instigated the Emperor to interfere, and [illegible] will at the same time be threatened with [illegible] if she attempts to act as mediator. As yet, [illegible] is improbable, but it not so much so as the report that France was about to revoke her concession of belligerent rights to the South in consequence of the [illegible] of the Confederate.

In recording these views, the writer was, of course, ignorant of the evacuation of New-Orleans, of Yorktown and Norfolk,—events which [illegible] given a very different direction to the [illegible] of the French Envoy, from what they [illegible] when Mr. Russell talked of diplomacy and [illegible] Burgundy with him in Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Rumors About Intervention Again Set at Rest.

A Coinage Department in the New-York Assay Office.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, May 15.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward is expected to return to Washington in the morning.

THE RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

The rumored intervention of France and England in our affairs, after subsiding into a "moral intervention," has died entirely in Washington to-day. There [illegible] of it. Our relations with each country are [illegible] and the communications from France, [illegible] which the recent bugbear undoubtedly has sprung, are wholly unofficial, and amount only to an expression of earnest desire on the part of French [illegible] that the United States will open the port of New-Orleans at the earliest practicable moment. [illegible] been done, even earlier than foreign Governments expected it.

NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The news received at the War Department, to-day, [illegible] yesterday, from the Armies of Generals McClellan and Halleck, indicates that preparations are going on, but no movement or engagement of importance had taken place.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

In addition to the steamers *Hero* and *Kent*, which brought hither the released Union prisoners last night, the *[illegible]* has arrived with upward of 450 wounded [illegible] from Williamsburgh. These men are for the greater part slightly wounded; and are attended by [illegible] surgeons and nurses. A strict guard is kept over this boat; no visitors are permitted. The steamer *State of Maine* also arrived with about [illegible] the *J. P. Warner* with 400, and the *Elm City* with [illegible] sick and wounded prisoners from various Union regiments. They are being removed to the various hospitals to-day.

The sick who arrived to-day in the *Elm City*, under charge of the Sanitary Commission, are receiving every attention, and prompt provision has been made for their reception into the hospitals here. The passage was made with comfort. There have arrived, within the last two days, about 1,400 of our sick from the South, and others are soon expected.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The nomination of Mr. Lathrop as Collector at New-Orleans, having been recalled, there seems to be a unanimous agreement of all Southern and Western loyal interest here represented in favor of the appointment of Cuthbert Bullit to that responsible post. He is of stainless reputation, thoroughly loyal, familiar with the commerce of the South and intimately known and honored in New-Orleans.

WANTS TO GO TO NEW ORLEANS.

Thos. B. Thorpe, Southern author and editor, is in Washington, seeking an opportunity to visit New-Orleans for a political and social reconnoissance in behalf of the Union.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

One of the gunners of the *Merrimac* brings the details of her destruction. When the evacuation of Norfolk was decided upon, Commodore Tatnall convened a council of war on board the ship, in which it was decided to lighten her so as to enable her to go up to Richmond. This proving to be impossible, after throwing out all her ballast and most of her [illegible], he determined on her destruction. She was fired, and blew up after burning two and a half hours. Tatnall, in the meantime, had gone "on to Richmond" in hot haste.

A COINAGE DEPARTMENT IN THE NEW-YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

Gen. Ward, from the Committee on Commerce, has been authorized to report the following bill, accompanied by a report for the establishment of a Coinage Department in the Assay Office at New-York:

Section 1. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to cause such alterations to be made in the buildings of the Assay Office at New-York, and to provide such machinery and implements as may be necessary for the establishment of a Coinage Department, for the coinage of gold and silver, in the said Assay Office.

Sec. 2. That upon the completion of the said Coinage Department, of which public notice shall be given by the Superintendent of the Assay office, the transmission of bullion to the mint for coinage shall cease, and all gold and silver bullion thereafter deposited or purchased at the said office shall there be coined, or [illegible] into bars as may be required, and the operations of the Coinage Department hereby established shall be governed by the provisions of the act of [illegible] establishing the said Assay office, [illegible] the operations of melting, parting, refining [illegible], and it shall be the duty of the director of the mint to prescribe such regulations [illegible] shall be requisite to insure [illegible] accuracy and uniformity in the operations of the Coinage Department hereby established; and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a coiner, whose salary shall not exceed $2,000 per annum, and an assistant coiner, whose salary shall not exceed $[illegible] per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, shall appoint such additional officers and clerks, and authorize the employment of such workmen as may be required to carry out the provisions of this act, at such compensation as may be approved by the President, provided that the same shall not exceed that allowed for corresponding services under existing laws relating to the Mint of the United States and its branches.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

The Ordnance Department, some time since, called for proposals to furnish various small arms for united [illegible], such as muskets, rifles, revolving carabines and swords. The time for bidding expired to-day, and several hundreds are in, at greatly reduced prices from what Government has been paying. Awards will not be made for some days.

THE RAILROAD IN PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Senate, to-day, passed the House bill permitting a street railroad on Pennsylvania-avenue. It is to be built in sixty days. E. Kingman, of this District, "newspaper correspondent," is the first corporator named in the bill—all being citizens.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT.

President Lincoln has decided, on appeal by the [illegible] to know his duty in the premises, that the [illegible] slave law must be enforced in this District [illegible] he has lately become a place of general refuge for fugitive slaves from Maryland.

A VOTE OF THANKS [illegible]

The President has recommended to Congress the passage of a vote of thanks to Capt. Farragut, and also to thirty other officers by name, for their gallantry and services in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the City of New-Orleans, and the destruction of various rams and gunboats.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The Navy Department has appointed the following as Acting Master's Mates: Benjamin F. Ritter, Philadelphia; Jno. L. Robbins, Hampton Roads; James Hogg and Jno. L. Staples, Washington; and Frederick F. Baury, Boston.

SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.

The House Committee on Commerce has reported a bill to facilitate the collection of customs in New-York and establishing the office of Solicitor of Customs, the consideration of which is postponed.

AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The *Herald* has again been dreaming, and bringing forth its dreams as "news!" Under the head of "News from Washington," I notice a "Diplomatic Fiasco" which, from beginning to end, is pure invention, and such as the enemies of the United States of Colombia have repeatedly indulged in in that paper. As the Times is the only paper in this country which has published correct information concerning the events which have transpired in Colombia, special pains have been taken to arrive at the truth of the story referred to, and I find it wholly incorrect. The following is what did occur in Washington:

A gentleman was commissioned by the Government of Gen. Mosquera to demand, without delay, the archives of the Legation, and other documents of the extinct New-Granadian Confederation, the Minister and the Commissioner for the settlement of claims under the Cass-Herran treaty having been removed from office. No application for recognition, or to *prepare the way for recognition*, was made to Mr. Seward, nor could such be made; that step would imply the possession of credentials which, I am sure, had not been received by the party who came to Washington to receive the archives of the Legation. Where, then, is the "Diplomatic Fiasco" of the *Herald's* informant?

The reported defeat of Mosquera, in Boyaca, and the success of Canal, are on a par with the bulletins of the rebel chiefs of this country, whose glorious victories are, in fact, ignominious reverses. So, too, are the reports of their strength, their resources, the popularity of their cause, and their ability to sustain themselves. Alike resisting legitimate Governments, and aiming to sustain desperate and unprincipled causes, the rebels of the United States of America and Colombia, despite the severe lessons they have received and are receiving, employ falsehood to hide the desperate condition of their affairs.

I will not contradict all the stories of the *Herald* in regard to Colombia; it would too much flatter the inventors of the news. I will simply say that no impartial mind can deny that Mosquera is as powerful in the United States of Colombia as our own Government is in respect to the rebels; and of the truth of this assertion, a couple of months will satisfy even his enemies.

VISITORS TO FORTRESS MONROE AND NORFOLK.

The following order has just been issued:

War Department,
Washington City, D. C., May 14, 1862.

It is ordered that all applications for passes to visit Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Yorktown, or other places on the waters of the Chesapeake, be hereafter made to Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, of Baltimore.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, May 15.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of confiscation.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

Mr. Wade, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bill to provide a temporary Government for Arizona.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported back the bill to amend the act for the government of Colorado.

The bill makes the Governor's veto "qualified" instead of "absolute."

The bill was passed.

Mr. Brown, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the same Committee, reported back the House bill, to secure freedom to the people of the Territories, with an amendment, which changes the language of the bill to that of the ordinance of 1787.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee, reported the bill for a city railroad, from Washington to Georgetown.

Messrs. Grimes, Fessenden and others opposed the adoption of the report, and after a long discussion the report was agreed to, Yeas, 24; nays, 13.

A message from the President was received, recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. D. G. Farragut, and to the other officers commanding the expedition against New-Orleans and the forts.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate what number of iron-clad gunboats are under contract; what their armaments are, and when they are to be ready for service. Laid over.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of State to report to the Senate what are the rights and obligations of the United States and Great Britain in regard to the maintenance of armaments on the Northern lakes. Laid over.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and considered at some length.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Goldsmith F. Bailey, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) delivered a brief eulogy on the character of the deceased, paying a tribute to his worth, purity and true devotion to freedom.

The Senate passed the customary resolutions and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, May 15.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill introduced by him for the adjudication of claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and the damages done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

The bill provides for the appointment by the President and Senate of three Commissioners, together with a Clerk and Marshal.

The Commission are prohibited from taking cognizance of claims for slaves, while the bill is guarded to prevent disloyal citizens from being benefitted by the act.

The claims ascertained are to be reported to Congress to the end that such provision may be made for such relief as may be deemed just and proper.

Mr. Fenton said this bill had been maturely considered by the Committee on Claims, and was based on the principles of equity and justice. While sincerely desirous of indemnifying Union men in the losses they had sustained, he was anxious that Congress should pass a confiscation bill denouncing special pains and penalties against the leaders of the rebellion, who, having plundered loyal men and sequestrated their estates, should not escape punishment. Their property and substance should be used to pay the expenses incident to the suppression of this most wicked and causeless rebellion.

Mr. Webster, of Maryland, (Union,) moved an amendment making it the duty of the Commissioners to take cognizance of the losses of slaves, which the bill, as reported, prohibits.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved the postponement of the bill till Monday week. The bill should be maturely considered, as it involved the expenditure of a hundred millions of dollars, and, if passed, might supersede the Court of Claims.

Mr. Fenton explained that all adjudicated claims would have to be reported to Congress, which is to control the appropriations.

Mr. Morrill's motion was adopted.

Mr. Elijah Ward, of New-York, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing a Coinage Department in the United States Assay Office, New-York, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted to that Committee.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of medical storekeepers for the army and hospital chaplains.

The House then proceeded to the Special order, viz.: Business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

Among the measures passed are the following:

"The Senate bill setting apart ten per cent. of the [illegible] paid by colored persons, to be appropriated to the education of colored children in the District.

The Senate bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to persons offering to vote, whose loyalty shall be challenged.

The House bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be taken by Attorneys and Solicitors in Courts within the District of Columbia.

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee on the Homestead bill, made a report, which was adopted.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, (Union,) announced the death of his colleague, Goldsmith F. Bailey, in terms of fitting eloquence, and submitted the usual resolutions of condolence and respect.

Messrs. Ashley, of Ohio, and Train and Eliot, of Massachusetts, also paid tributes of respect.

The resolutions were adopted, and the House Adjourned.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee—Its Conference with the Legislative Caucus Committee.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

At a meeting of the Committee, chosen by the Republican and Union members of the Legislature, held at the Astor House, on the 14th day of May, 1862, L. Tremain was chosen temporary Chairman and Edward Dodd temporary Secretary.

The roll of the Committee was called and the following members were present:

1. E. J. Brown,	M. H. Grinnell,
2. H. M. Madden,	J. & T. Stranahan,
3. C. V. Luddington,	Lyman Tremain,
4. Edward Dodd,	E. W. Judson,
5. Alonzo Wood,	Alexander Campbell,
6. W. S. Lincoln,	D. L. Follett.
7. W. B. Bonham,	
8. Thos. T. Flagler	

Messrs. Madden, Wood and Follett were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization, who, after consultation, reported for Chairman, Lyman Tremain; for Secretary, J. S. T. Stranahan; and for Treasurer, M. H. Grinnell. The report was unanimously accepted.

The Committee then adjourned until 3½ P. M.

3½ O'clock P. M.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Judson, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the principles set forth in the address and resolutions of the Legislative caucus by which this Committee was appointed.

On motion, a Committee of Three were appointed to prepare an invitation for united political action, who made the following report, which was accepted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to invite all State political organizations who approve of the principles set forth in the address and resolutions adopted by the Legislative caucus held at Albany, April 18, 1862, to unite with this Committee in the call for a State Convention, for the nomination of State officers to be supported at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That said Committee communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Republican State Committee now in session, and to each of the other State Committees, and request from them an early answer to this application.

Resolved, That when this Committee adjourns, it adjourns to meet at the Delevan House, in the City of Albany, on Wednesday, the 23d day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Messrs. Tremain, Stranahan, Grinnell and Flagler were appointed the Committee.

Adjourned until 7½ P. M.

7½ O'clock P. M.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Rev. Mr. Brownlow, being present on invitation, made a brief and eloquent Union address, for which he received the thanks of the Committee.

The Committee on United Political Action, reported that they had communicated to the Republican State Committee the resolutions on that subject, adopted by this Committee.

A Committee from the Republican State Committee appeared, and through their Chairman, Mr. Draper, presented the following communication:

Resolved, That this Committee understand that the Committee from which this Committee have the honor to receive two resolutions were appointed by a caucus of members of the Legislature, lately adjourned, and were, by a resolution "recommending that a State Convention be held for the nomination of State officers to be supported at the election next Fall—that all Republicans, Union Democrats and other loyal citizens, supporters of the policy set forth in the address and resolutions 'therewith' submitted, be invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly District to such Convention, to designate (after proper deliberation and consultation with the Committee of any organization in this State, *whose cooperation we hope to obtain*,) the time and place of holding it, and to arrange such preliminary details as may be necessary."

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee are willing to unite with the Legislative Caucus Committee, upon the basis of the political principle set forth in the Legislative Address and Resolutions of the 18th of April, 1862, upon such terms and arrangement of details as may be satisfactory.

But this Committee respectfully represent to the Legislative Caucus Committee, that this Committee is not aware of the existence in this State of any State political organization other than the Republican Party, "who approve of the principles set forth in the Address and Resolutions," or "whose cooperation we hope to obtain."

And we, therefore, respectfully submit that there is no State political organization with whom the Legislative Caucus Committee may "deliberate and consult" other than the State political organization of the Republican Party, which this Committee represent.

And that, therefore, (and allow us to say, because we are unwilling to enter into any negotiation or correspondence with other existing political organizations, as in our judgment involving the honor and character of the Republican Party,) we also respectfully submit, that there is nothing to prevent the immediate "deliberation and consultation" of these two Committees upon the time and place of holding a State Convention, and of arranging such other preliminary details as may be deemed necessary.

To this communication, the Committee made the following reply:

The Union State Committee have received the communication from the Republican State Committee, and have given it full consideration.

It would seem that there is little or no diversity of sentiment between the two Committees on the general subject of a coöperation in the call for the State Convention. The difference of opinion which has been disclosed seems to relate to the subject of meeting the coöperation of any other organization concurring with us in principle, and the propriety of fixing, at this time, upon the proper time and place for calling a State Convention.

It appears to this Committee, that the resolution under which it was appointed, contemplated that an honest effort should be made to strengthen the Union movement, by inviting the coöperation of all loyal citizens and organizations whose coöperation can be procured; and this Committee is unwilling to judge, without any effort, that there is no other organization in the State than the Republican which is willing to sustain the Government in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion, and who approve of the address and resolutions of the legislative caucus, of April 18, 1862, unembarrassed by party ties and associations. But it may be that the opinion of the Republican Committee is correct, and in such case, the fact will soon be made manifest. In that event, nothing will remain to prevent the immediate call of a Convention, with the mutual concurrence of the two Committees.

To this Committee it seems that the present time is too early to fix upon a time and place for holding a State Convention. It is unusual to call such a Convention at a period so remote from the day of election. Events are constantly transpiring with great rapidity, and new questions and issues are being daily developed by the present condition of public affairs.

In conclusion, this Committee will express the hope and belief that the meeting of the two Committees, having already resulted in paving the way to so great an extent for the combined action of the two Committees, much benefit has already been accomplished, and they will not permit themselves to doubt that the differences on minor points will be removed.

This Committee have already resolved, when it adjourns, to adjourn to meet at Albany on the 23d of July, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place we hope and believe that a cordial union will be effected between the two Committees in the call for a State Convention. If any other day or place will be more agreeable to your Committee, we shall be happy to receive any communication from your body on that subject.

The following communication was received by the Committee in reply to the foregoing, from the Republican State Committee:

To the Committee of the Legislative Caucus:

The Republican State Central Committee have considered your last communication, and have respectfully to say that we can make no communication consenting to any other basis of action than that which we last submitted to you.

We do not perceive that your communication has affected the considerations therein presented.

We must reiterate that we cannot consent at present to engage directly or indirectly in communication with any political organization we see existing in this State. We are willing at once to unite with your Committee on the basis of the address and resolutions in settling the terms of a call for a State Convention, and arranging the necessary details to that end.

We say further, that we were not desirous of now [illegible] the day for which the Convention should be called, and are willing that the call should be left with [illegible] to fix the day and issue the call at a proper [illegible]

[illegible] your communication seems to [illegible] that you will [illegible] from it, we [illegible] respectfully to inform you that we must adjourn, subject to the call of our Chairman and Secretary, unless your Committee have further communication to make to us.

On motion of Mr. Madden, it was

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting and Mr. Flagler be appointed a Committee, to confer with a like Committee on the part of the Republican State Committee, on the subject of united political action, and that E. Dodd communicate the passage of this resolution to the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Dodd reported he had discharged the duty assigned him. Mr. [illegible], from the Republican State Committee, appeared and informed the Committee that that Committee accepted the proposition, and had appointed its officers, and Mr. Folsom the Committee of Conference on its part.

On motion of Mr. Madden, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Committee be published.

On motion, the Committee adjourned.

Sailing of the George Peabody.

The steamer *George Peabody*, Capt. Thomas Travis, left yesterday for Newbern, N. C., with beef cattle for Gen. Burnside's army, a fine lot of beeves sent out by the contractor, Mr. George Shark.

Among the passengers—the most welcome who will arrive at Newbern by this steamer—are three Paymasters of the Union States army, Major W. W. Sherman, Nicholas Vedder and Brown; they carry out over a million and a quarter of dollars to pay the troops of Gen. Burnside's Division for the months of March and April. Capt. Rane, of Gen. Rane's Staff; Adjutant Watson, of the Fifty-first New-York; David Whaley, Lieutenant Company B, Fifty-first New-York; Lieut. Hammond, of the Eighty-ninth New-York; L. S. Pease, Assistant Surgeon Eighth Connecticut; Lieut. E. G. Nash, Eighth Connecticut; Dr. J. H. Noyes, General Hospital, Newbern; Messrs. T. O. Brayden, E. J. Rossiter and Joseph Harris, Assistant Paymasters, and several other officers go out by the Peabody.

Musical.—Mrs. Seguin's Closing Soiree.—The closing soirée of Mrs. E. Seguin's musical "season" was given on Wednesday evening, at her residence, in Twenty-first street, before an assemblage of [illegible] was appreciative. The performance of the evening was the Grand Mass of Ossa. Wels, and it was given as it was never before, and never will be again, in this City. The composer, who was present, acknowledged that he had never before appreciated its merits, and was as happy as a composer ought to be to whose music the most ample justice had been done.

After the close of the Mass, several of Mrs. Seguin's pupils favored the assembled friends with choice selections from the favorite operas, and one fairly brought down the house by her powerful execution of the "Sky-Lark," accompanied by Mr. Kyle on the flute. Mrs. Seguin, than whom none is more honored or appreciated as a teacher of vocal music, has been appealed to to lend her valuable services to a charity concert, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the families of soldiers now at the seat of war. The assent of the lady has not yet been signified.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 806, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—Capture of Suffolk—McClellan at Cumberland.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE—Panoramas of the Battles at Williamsburgh and West Point.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With full Particulars and Copious Extracts from the Papers of that City—The Mayor and Councilmen Imprisoned.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Department of the Rappahannock and the Shenandoah—The Mountain Department—Severe Fighting by Gens. Milroy and Schenck—Opening of Southern Ports to Commerce—The President's Proclamation.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—NAVAL VICTORY NEAR FORT WRIGHT—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—Attacks by Beauregard—Battle near Farmington—News from Arkansas.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY, with graphic Descriptive Letters.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—French Intervention Threatened—The Question of American Slavery—The Invasion of Mexico.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN NEW-YORK.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of the highest interest.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Stuyvesant Insurance Company.—In consequence of frauds having been committed by the late Secretary, B. J. PENTZ, in relation to the stock of this Company, all persons holding certificates, as owners or otherwise, are requested to present the same at the office, southwest corner of Bowery and Grand-st., as soon as possible, prior to SATURDAY, 17th inst., that an account may be taken of the same, for examination. Those only excepted which have been registered during the last week.

New-York, May 17, 1862.

SAMUEL WILLETS,
C. L. EVERITT,
SIMEON ABRAHAMS,
BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
ANDRE FROMENT. } Committee.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best and most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 Wesbst. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

New Establishment. HOSIERY AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 155 Fifth-avenue, Corner of Twenty-second street. For the accommodation of our up-town friends and customers, we have opened a branch at the above location. A. H. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery.

N. B. Particular attention given to the manufacture of fine Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., to order.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Pride to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots at 12s., Slips and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Covering for the Feet.—BOOTS AND SHOES, every variety and kind, can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

Adams—Booth.—In Trumbull, Conn., on Tuesday, May 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Louis T. Chapnot, Rev. Frederic H. Adams to Electa J., daughter of Walter T. Booth, Esq.

Bowen—Jerreman.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Henry A. Bowen, of Brooklyn, to Miss Lillie Jerreman, daughter of Hon. J. L. Jerreman, also of Brooklyn.

Dean—Linsey.—On Thursday, May 8, by Rev. J. C. Dutcher, Mr. Henry Dean to Miss Jane M. Linsey, daughter of Alexander Linsey, Esq., all of this City.

Potter—Forbes.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Homer C. Potter and Emily Sanford, daughter of Wm. E. Forbes, Esq., all of the former place.

Richards—Wilson.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 15, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. Dr. Johnson, Wm. F. Richards, Esq., to Rebecca Wilson.

Spencer—Mounsey.—In Tarrytown, on Wednesday, May 14, at Christ Church, by Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D., Rev. J. Seldon Spencer to Mary Francis, only daughter of the late John H. Mounsey, Esq., of New-York.

Weeks—Frost.—In this City, on Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., John T. Weeks to Ingersoll, eldest daughter of Philemon H. Frost, Esq., all of New-York.

DIED.

Conklin.—In the battle of Williamsburgh, [illegible] Monday, May 5, [illegible] of Flushing, L. I.

Cooke.—In Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, May 8, of camp diarrhœa, contracted at Pittsburgh Landing, George E. Cooke, of this City, son of the late Wm. B. Cooke, and attached to the United States Quartermaster's Department.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, this day, (Friday,) 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

Earl.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Eunice S., wife of Jacob Earl, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, May 17, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice.

Hamm.—In Oshkosh, Wis., on Sunday, May 11, Mr. Theodore L. Hamm, of Brooklyn, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the North R. P. Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Bloomfield's,) Clermont-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further notice.

Fountain.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 15, Maria, wife of Capt. Gideon Fountain, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, George Williams and William A. Harding, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 President-st., South Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Holland.—On Wednesday morning, May 14, at his late residence, Hanover Neck, Morris County, N. J., Josiah Holland, in the 84th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his sons, Joseph, Edward, Forbes and Thomas Holland, of his son-in-law, Wm. Bradley, his grandsons, John J. Bradley and John J. Donnelly, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Madison, N. J., this day, (Friday,) 16th inst., at 11 o'clock. A special car, Morris and Essex railroad, will leave Jersey City on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

Knapp.—On Thursday, May 15, after a few days' illness, Annie Amelia, daughter of Peter K. and Annie Amelia Knapp, in the 15th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, Washington Heights, on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock. The Hudson River cars leave Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock, for 152d-st.

Speer.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 14, Charles H. Speer, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, Newark, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Woolley.—At Deal, near Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, May 14, Richard Woolsey Woolley, aged 41 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Benjamin Woolley, Deal, N. J., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Youmans.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 13, after a short illness, in full hopes of a blessed immortality, Jeremiah H. Youmans, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 296 Prince-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 229.—May 15, 1862.
40, 63, 34, 46, 60, 18, 30, 4, 35, 48, 62.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 230.—May 15, 1862.
36, 32, 61, 54, 7, 63, 12, 1, 20, 56, 6, 53, 59.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 177.—May 15, 1862.
25, 35, 47, 68, 55, 71, 44, 8, 57, 41, 50.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 229.—May 15, 1862.
45, 65, 60, 36, 71, 28, 31, 39, 63, 42, 75, 53, 20.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

WIGS AND TOUPEES. ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS. HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE. HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS. MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP, Adapted to all situations, and the unequalled FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD. Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

THE WAY OF PEACE. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., will repeat his lecture under the above title, at Bleecker Building, (corner Bleecker and Morton sts.,) THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats reserved for ladies. Singing by the Union Glee Club.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, $1, $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE "IRRELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE REBELLION." REV. W. G. BROWNLOW, D. D., Will lecture before THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION On MONDAY EVENING, May 19, At 8 o'clock, AT COOPER INSTITUTE. Subject—*The Irreligious Character of the Rebellion.* Tickets, 25 cents each. For sale at the Broadway Bookstores, Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Rushton's; the rooms of the Association, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. This will be Dr. Brownlow's last appearance in New-York, as he leaves at once for the New-England States to fulfill engagements.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! OIL-CLOTHS! OIL-CLOTHS! OIL-CLOTHS! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, &c., at very moderate prices. All goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE HAS demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, that JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT excels every other remedy for the cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS, CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD, And all Pulmonary Complaints. Hundreds of other remedies have been lauded and extolled to the skies, but having no virtues to sustain them, have sunk into oblivion, while JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has continually increased in popularity, until now there is scarcely an inhabitable part of the globe where it is not used and highly appreciated. Here are a few of the many certificates received:

Rev. A. H. DANFORTH, Missionary in Assam, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, writes:

"Mr. George J. Williamson, an extensive tea planter, of Jorhath, Assam, was afflicted for years with a distressing asthma. He had sent to England for every medicine he saw recommended in English journals, and had used the prescriptions of the medical officers of the East India Company, and finally had resorted to the native doctors with a faint hope of finding relief in their prescriptions, but all to no purpose. Rev. Wm. Whiting, on hearing him mention these facts, suggested to him to try your Expectorant, and gave him a bottle of it. He took it, and, to his great joy, found speedy relief. He said it was the first thing he had ever found that did him good.

On my way home from India, on board the English passenger ship *Marlborough*, I met with Maj. Clarke, an officer in the Queen's service, who was connected, I think, with the Fifty-third Regiment, and was located in Fort William during the rebellion. I soon perceived that he had a *troublesome cough*, and urged him to take some Expectorant. He at first refused, saying that he had had the cough for *sixteen years*, and he had now given up doctoring as useless. His wife, however, persuaded him to try it, and to gratify her he did so. He found so much relief that he begged me to let him have all I had with me, saying I could get more when I reached home, and he could not."

Mr. JAMES ARCHIBALD, of Manchester, Ind., writes:

"My wife has, for several years, been severely afflicted with ASTHMA. We tried every means which we thought would be of benefit to her, but without any satisfaction. Her physician, who is an able practitioner, pronounced her case utterly hopeless, and I was about to give up in despair, when I was induced to try your valuable Expectorant and Sanative Pills. She had not used but one bottle, when I saw her rapidly gaining health and strength. She continued to use it, and now enjoys good health."

REV. N. M. JONES, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Bartholomew, Philadelphia, writes:

"In all cases resembling consumption, I recommend your EXPECTORANT, having in so many instances witnessed its beneficial effects. I am pleased to inform you that the two last cases which came under my notice have been greatly helped by your EXPECTORANT."

JOHN VANWORT, of Aurelius, Mich., writes:

"For nearly three years I had a hard, racking cough, and was fast on the decline. I had given myself up to die, and my friends had no hope of my recovery. I could scarcely walk alone, and was greatly reduced in flesh. The best medical aid proved of no use to me. I bought two bottles of your EXPECTORANT, which I took according to directions, and am now well and hearty."

Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, New-York, writes:

"I have long known the virtues of your EXPECTORANT, and have frequently tested them on myself and family when afflicted with Cough or Colds. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies."

THE EXPECTORANT is sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING—THAT DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT cures instantaneously, chronic rheumatism, headache, toothache, croup, sore throats, colic, and pains of all kinds. The above is a candid statement of what Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment will do. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR THE [illegible] LYRICS FOR FREEDOM, AND OTHER POEMS. Under the auspices of the "CONTINENTAL CLUB." One elegant volume. Price $1.00.

The Stirring Battle-Songs—the Touching Pictures of the War—the scathing rebuke of slave-serving patriotism, and, above all, the noble national spirit of these poems, will make this book acceptable to every loyal heart in the Union.

*** Copies sent by mail, free, on receipt of price, by CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, N. Y.

READY. THE GOLDEN CHAIN. Beautifully bound in cloth and gold. Price, $30 per hundred. In paper covers, $18; in boards, $[illegible]. WM. B. BRADBURY, No. [illegible]

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—Nearly [illegible] illustrated pages, bound in muslin. Treats in "plain English" on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases and unhappiness in marriage. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. [illegible] Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 5 P. M., except Sundays.

"THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY."—THE GREAT speech of Hon. J. P. Hale, on "The Policy of the President for the Restoration of the Union and the Establishment of Peace," has just been published in pamphlet form. Price three cents each, $2 per 100. When ordered by mail, a postage-stamp must be added to each. BAKER & GODWIN, Printers and Publishers, Printing-house-square, New-York.

ATTENTION, CASH BUYERS. BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. [illegible] Broadway, Offer, below market prices, MERRIMAC, WAMSUTTA, AMOSKEAG, CHICOPEE, UNION, AND OTHER POPULAR PRINTS. Also, DOMESTICS AND COTTONADES. Also, STAPLE DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS AND NOTIONS. PRINTS AND DOMESTICS FOR CASH. Other Goods four months' credit. Or with a liberal discount for cash. BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. [illegible] Broadway.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the Advertiser is done in the most possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and consider papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

85 WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 81 TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON. SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. IRA PERREGO & SONS.

S.—T.—1860—X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE. In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 135 and 137 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

GLORIOUS PARSON BROWNLOW.—The new Card Portraits of PARSON BROWNLOW, for which he sat in Cincinnati expressly for E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New-York, are now ready for sale. Twenty-five cents in stamps will bring the Parson by return mail. Also, COMMODORE FARRAGUT, CAPT. DAVIS, GEN. HANCOCK, And all the heroes of the day. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic Albums in great variety, and of superior workmanship and durability.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. REMOVAL. THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE HOUSE FURNISHING STORE Have removed to the White Marble Building, No. 783 Broadway, near Grace Church. Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, cutlery, hardware, kitchen furniture, china, tea-trays, tin wares and crockery, at wholesale. The city and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment. ALEXANDER DELMAR, No. 783 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

RECEPTION DAYS! Having had my store painted, and being engaged by "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY, at No. 8, where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS are offered at the lowest prices. BERRY BASKETS, A NEW ARTICLE. ICE PITCHERS, NEW PATTERNS. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN. Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wines, &c., received at No. 30 Cooper Union, [illegible]. Contributions in money, by GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

ICE CREAM. Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent to any part of the City. Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, &c., will be supplied at very low wholesale prices. WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS. [illegible] These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by J. EVERDELL, [illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS. A large stock of [illegible] PHELAN & COLLENDER, [illegible]

MOTH! MOTH! MOTH! EFFECTUALLY DESTROYED IN UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE [illegible] E. HOOMAN & CO., [illegible]

T[illegible] FURNISHING GOODS [illegible] Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, [illegible] J. M. BLAKE & CO., [illegible]

COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS.—[illegible] having been adopted by the United States [illegible] war, and also placed on the light-houses of [illegible] Reef, Sand Key and the Tortugas, vessels bound into the Gulf of Mexico should be provided with them, so that they could, by signalizing, be informed of the state of the markets in the newly-occupied ports. E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A MOST RE[illegible] girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 12 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would take care of children; no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, ironing or plain sewing; prefers the country; has four years City reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or nurse and plain seamstress. Call at her present [illegible], No. 22 East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can be seen with the family she has [illegible] over three years, as they are going to Europe. [illegible] West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; four years [illegible]. Call, for two days, at No. 168 East 12th-st., [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate sewing machines; or would be willing to travel with a family or lady going to Europe as waiting-maid; is not liable to be seasick; the very best of City reference can be given. Call at or address No. 77 West 16th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a [illegible] young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as experienced nurse. Good City reference. [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference given. Apply at No. 41 West [illegible], for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or fine washing in a nice private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 214 East 20th-st., two doors from the corner of 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has two years' good City reference. Call at No. 74 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; or waitress and to assist in the washing; is a first-rate [illegible]; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 139 West [illegible], top floor, between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, who will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will assist in washing; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection going to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 3d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has excellent City reference; can be seen until suited at Mrs. L. R. Brewer's fancy store, No. 432 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assisting in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 88 [illegible] 29th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. She is very capable, and would assist with washing and ironing. She has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children, or would travel with a family to Europe; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 47 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do all kinds of French fluting; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 57 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 149 East 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with the best of City reference; would prefer going into the country. Apply at No. 207 Spring-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 122 [illegible]-st., second door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived five years in her last place; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 48 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can make good bread and pies; the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 3d-av., corner 16th-st., in the hoop skirt store, from 9 till 4.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 Henry-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COOK, who will assist in the washing and ironing; also, an excellent laundress, a chambermaid and waitress, and a [illegible] (the two latter sisters), to be seen at their [illegible], on Friday and Saturday, No. 33 [illegible] Terrace, West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 385 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, 6th 5th-av.; call at the basement door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands [illegible], game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; the best City reference given. Call at No. 183 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Best City reference—3 years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 74 Pacific-st., between Richmond and Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house or a hotel; would go to the country with a family; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 12 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A situation as cook; is willing to go in the country; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 230 East 19th-st., back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no *objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' City reference from her last* place. Call at 118 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; can do French, English and American cooking; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 193 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 86 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; has no objection to washing or general housework, or [illegible]; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 218 [illegible]-st., near Bleecker, in the rear, first floor.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman who perfectly understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 3d-av., near 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and take care of a baby; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 149 East 13th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two sisters, one as first-class cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; both thoroughly competent for their business; very best of City and country references. *Can be seen for two days at No. 104 11th-st.*, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK—*CHAMBERMAID*, &c.—WANTed, by two sisters, situations in City or country (any distance); one a good cook, baker and excellent washer and ironer; the other a thorough chambermaid and waitress; both will make themselves generally useful—separate or together. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, is a good baker; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 209 West 27th-st., one door from 10th-av., in the family store. Has good reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy, respectable young woman, in a private family; best City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 61 Amity-st.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—AN ENGlishman (Protestant, married,) desires a situation as farmer or gardener; he is acquainted with farm work, kitchen or flower garden; is willing and obliging, and of undoubted respectability; his wife is willing to make herself useful as seamstress or do housework; willing to go singly if preferred; satisfactory references; wages moderate. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation for a smart industrious girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; accommodating, neat and obliging; will try to please at moderate wages; either in the City or country; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 131 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant, washes and irons well, does up linens in style; a good baker; will do up stairs work in a private boarding-house; wages, $6 to $7 a month, city or country. Call for two days at No. 206 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND tidy girl wants a situation as a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; can be well recommended. AKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do the work of a small family or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 90 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as ladies' maid; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to travel. Call at, or address, No. 244 West 46th-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing in a respectable private family; is well acquainted with French fluting; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119½ 20th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as first-class laundress or chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted a situation, by a competent woman, who understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 96 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at her last place, No. 29 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a competent person, who has acted in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 East 12th-st., near Broadway, in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION AS NURSE, by an American woman, a Protestant; would take charge of a baby, or older children; can refer to ladies in the City, with whom she lived several years. Apply at No. 178 East 18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a middle-aged woman, accustomed to the care of grown children; can take entire charge of a baby; is a good plain sewer; would go to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or to do light chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen this week at her present employer's, No. 35 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited, at No. 22 West 13th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A YOUNG GERMAN girl, who speaks good English, wishes a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; can do fine sewing and embroidery; would travel. Call at No. 31 3d-av., *near 12th-st.*, in the store.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a *very good* seamstress; is willing to make *herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be* required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR UPSTAIR WORK.—Situation wanted in Brooklyn by a very genteel and well-informed young girl, just arrived; has learned dressmaking and can embroider very nicely; will be found a very nice girl with children; wages from $4 to $6. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, late Manning & Co.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant young girl wishes a situation in a small family as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go to the country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a competent person as nurse and seamstress; must thoroughly understand her business, and bring City references. Call this day (Friday) at No. 61 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 36 West 18th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch woman, a Protestant, wants a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 172 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT.—No. 114 East 14th, corner of 3d-av. Wanted, help of the first class as laundresses, chambermaids, and for general housework. Germans, Irish, &c., &c. Wanted, on Broadway, or 4th-av., rooms suitable for the above business.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to go to Europe to assist with children or wait on a lady. Apply at her present employer's, No. 43 West 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OR CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man who has been with one of our best insurance companies since it commenced business, and who is, consequently, perfectly familiar with all the details of insurance business, a permanent position in some sound insurance or other incorporated company, as assistant secretary or clerk, which position he now holds. Can offer as references, the officers of said Company and other well-known insurance men of this City. Address ALLEN, Box No. 1,983 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced coachman who thoroughly understands his business and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best City references, having lived nine years in his last place. Apply at No. 338 Broadway, at S. Lowry's.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman, in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City reference. Address, for two days, B. L., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman or groom in City or country; understands the care of horses and harness; good references from last place as to character and sobriety. Address J. J. Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, TO FIND A GOOD place for my coachman, who has been faithful in my service about nine years. He is competent, steady, and never neglects his duty. Apply to Dr. J. BOLTON, No. 22 East 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as coachman, who understands his business in all its branches; has seven years' reference from his last employer; City or country. Address SERVANT, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PERMANENT situation as coachman, by a married man; the most unexceptionable reference given as to qualification and character. Address JOHN, No. 131 East 17th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands his business in both capacities; is a good coachman and groom; can give the very best of City and country reference. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a single man as farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; is a good milker; the very best of reference from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouse, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, laying out new grounds, &c. Address M. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AN ENGINEER, OF LONG EXPERIENCE, desires a situation in city or country. Address ENGINEER, No. 143 East 40th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant boy (in the City or country,) as groom; is quite capable to take charge of one or two horses and drive, and make himself generally useful. Inquire of his present employer, No. 3 East 17th-st.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man; is capable of taking care of horses, or to do general work on a farm; has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 269 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery or tea store, by a young man who is acquainted with the business in this City, and who is not afraid to work, having lived four years with his former employer, to whom he is privileged to refer. Address, for two days, W. H., No. 145 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 25, (ENGlish,) who has served in the present war the past eight months, and now discharged through wound, a situation in any place where he can make himself useful; understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address JOHN BARNET, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man; he thoroughly understands his business; best of City and country reference from his last employer. Call, or address, MT. GALIGER, saddlery store, No. 57 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of a horse and drive, or would act as waiter; has the best references. Address M. A., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A GOOD FARM HAND a few miles from New-York; one accustomed to horses and cattle is stable preferred. Inquire of GEORGE ELSEFFER, at James-slip Ferry, New-York. Wages $12 per month, and boarded.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A young girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 63 [illegible], for Mrs. SHICK, in the evening.

A MATRON.—WANTED A MATRON FOR AN institution; the best of City references as to character and ability required. Apply between the hours of 4 and 6 at the Home for Friendless Girls, No. 463 Broome-st., for three days.

INSTRUCTION.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers without charge;
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments;
For giving PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools;
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Presd't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 3 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, MRS. A. C. ELTING, } Principals.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The well-known French boarding school of M. LESPINASSE has been removed to Fort Washington, on the Hudson. Circulars at No. 809 Broadway; and No. 41 Cedar-st., from M. Lespinasse's son, second floor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INST., NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. (Established in 1857 by the undersigned.) Daily correspondence and appointments for the introduction of TEACHERS, SCHOOLS, and PUPILS. RICE & ANDREWS, Educational Agents.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 508 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $160 per annum. For full particulars, *apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.*

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF THE NEW-YORK State Normal School, who has had an extensive experience in teaching, both as Principal and Assistant, wishes to make an engagement either as Principal or Teacher of Mathematics and the English branches, in a public school or an academy. Good references will be furnished. Address W., Box No. 1,073, Post-office, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TUTOR FOR TWO boys in New-York; Episcopalian may be preferred; personal application required to-day. Also, a governess to teach English, French and music, in the Southwest. Also, a French gentleman, to teach drawing in a University. Also, Principal for Public School; salary $1,000. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO YOUNG LADIES (EXperienced) desire situations as teachers in private families—one to instruct in the English branches, Latin and Music (vocal and instrumental); the other to instruct in the English branches, French and Latin. Address Miss C., at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway.

A LADY TEACHER OF PIANO AND ENGlish wanted, in a private family, during the Summer, to instruct four children. Address, stating terms and references, J. M. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN agency store, No. 167 7th-av., ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost for cast off clothing, carpets, furniture and jewelry, as the subscriber has a great demand for them for the above-mentioned States. Call or address H., No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. H.

A LARGE ORDER.—$10,000 WORTH OF CASToff clothing wanted for the Western and California market. Ladies and gentlemen, I promise to pay the highest prices in cash for each article. Call on or address B. MINTZ, No. 283 6th-av., near 18th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK TRADE.—A great demand for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. I guarantee to pay the full value of all articles. Call on or address T. ROSENBERG, No. 312 7th-av., two doors above 28th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenberg.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth *will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks* earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 60 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

A REGULAR DOWN-EAST WEBSTER chowder to-day, by an old chowder-maker; Scotch and Irish oatmeal for sale; English bacon, Cheddar and Wiltshire cheese for sale; Dunlop's ale on draught, in fine condition. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 63 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON.
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible — text printed in reverse, showing through from the other side]

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 5th inst., their fine assortment of
CHINTZES
and other materials, suitable for Slip Coverings.
PRICES REDUCED.
3-4 English Chintzes from 12c. to 25c.
4-4 English Chintzes from 15c. to 25c.
6-4 French Chintzes from [illegible] to 50c.
Dimities, Twills, &c., &c., proportionately low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT
RETAIL.
Plain, Fancy and Gilt-bordered Shades made and put up at the shortest notice and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY
IS OPENING FROM AUCTION,
LADIES' AND MISSES' PARIS SILK MITS, LONG AND SHORT, MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
1,000 doz. LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, from 1s. 3d.
FULL STOCK LADIES' AND MISSES' AND GENTS' COTTON HOSIERY AND GAUZE MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FULL STOCK LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILD'S MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING.
ORDERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED AT SHORT NOTICE IN THE BEST MANNER.
AN INVOICE BEST QUALITY CLASP CORSETS, VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION
100 BOXES PARIS QUALITY FANCY HAT RIBBON, WILL BE SOLD AT 2s. A YARD.
FULL STOCK PARIS QUALITY PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS.
FULL STOCK NARROW TRIMMING RIBBONS, ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 667 BROADWAY. All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF EMBROIDERED Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies, at less than the auction cost, to effect the entire clearance of the stock on hand. DECIDED BARGAINS.
C. G. HOOK, No. 108 6th-av.

CANTON MATTING—OF THE BEST QUALIty, of all widths, in white, and red and white, very cheap, from auction. At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS—IN ENDless variety, from auction, at prices below the cost of importation. At No. 108 6th-av. C. G. HOOK.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY, New-York, May 8, 1862. }

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—J. G. WYMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, formerly Wyman & Co., has removed his business to No. 500 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building, where will always be found the largest and best assortment of goods for men's wear, in the City, adapted to all seasons and all climates.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., have this day removed to Nos. 10 Wall-st. and 161 Pearl-st.

CHARLES CONGDON HAS REMOVED to No. 60 William-st., up-stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 5th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE.—MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN estate, houses Nos. 40 and 42 Spring-st., and lease of lots for 14 years, with privilege of purchasing; included is a large yard in rear of buildings, suitable for a coal-yard, foundry or the erection of tenant house. The property is desirably located, being an equal distance between Broadway and Bowery. For particulars, inquire of GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York. Office hours 10 to 1 o'clock, Room No. 6.

VACANT LOTS WANTED UP TOWN IN exchange for first-class improved property on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., now paying 8 per cent. on its valuation, on a lease having several years to run.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 35 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A very desirable farm in Westchester County, containing 80 acres; also, one of 40 acres. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 203½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of this City, two lots on 86th-st., located near Columbia College. Address T. P. H., Box No. 3,607 New-York Post-office.

A COMMODIOUS CHURCH EDIFICE, IN 40th-st., for sale or to let on a two years' lease. Inquire of JAS. GARDENER, No. 160 West 40th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to station of New-Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon; with carriage-house, ice-house, garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., No. 41 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—To a private family only, at No. 48 East 29th-st., near 4th-av.; three stories and high basement; in good order; all modern improvements; lot 125 feet deep; rent, $1,200. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 13 City Hall, second story.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SIX *months, a furnished cottage, with about half an* acre of ground; fruit and shade trees; fine view of the Hudson; location pleasant; near depot, rent low. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 63 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE-story brown-stone house, everything complete, for $900. The owner will board with parties if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Office, 600 6th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved City property, a valuable farm of 160 acres, upon the east bank of the Hudson River, Dutchess County, south of Poughkeepsie, ¼ of a mile from railroad station and steamboat landing. Land in a high state of cultivation; buildings plain, but comfortable; susceptible of being divided into two or more country seats, each having fine river views. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

MODEL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—Twenty-nine miles from New-York, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. It contains eight acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and orchard. The house is of frame, filled in. It is about 40 feet front, with piazza, conservatory, &c. It is modern, and in complete order; has bath, water-closets, and stationary wash-tubs; the gas-pipes are laid in the house. The out-buildings are abundant. Shrubbery highly ornamental; fruit abundant and very superior. Land and water view splendid. Schools, churches and depot convenient. One of the most healthfully situated and charming places within 50 miles of the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—FOUR ACRES of land, dwelling, 35x40, barn 20x30, ice-house, cow-house, &c.; water in the house from a never-failing spring on the premises; good furniture. Price $4,000. Location in a pleasant village, three miles from Newark, N. J., with hourly communication to and from New-York. If not sold before, will be let on the 1st June to a good tenant at $100 per month for the Summer. Address H. W. RISLEY, No. 241 Chambers-st., or C. R. WAUGH, Esq., Newark, N. J.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, THE COUNTRY residence of John C. Bergh, deceased, situate on the banks of the Hudson, near Cozzen's Hotel, and commanding one of the finest views on the river, together with garden, outhouses, &c. The house is completely furnished throughout, and ready for immediate occupation. The horses and carriages to let with the place if required. Terms moderate. Apply to GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, Esq., at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 42 Exchange-place, or to E. SATTERLEE on the adjoining place.

TO RENT, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD.—"The Parsonage," pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of depot; house two-story, with basement and attic (11 rooms in all); lot about two acres, with apple orchard, and other fruit trees, grapevines, and fine garden; brook running through the grounds. Would be rented for $200 per year, or $250, reserving room for a study and stable room for a horse. Apply to J. C. BOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of 50 acres, on the banks of the Hudson; 300 acres of rich and productive land, balance wood; mansion beautifully situated; a view unsurpassed in the State; lawn sloping to the river, covered with large forest trees; farm-house, horse barn, cow-house, carriage-house and stable; cider-mill and granary; about one-third of a mile of river front. Steamboats stop daily to and from New-York at the dock near by. Apply to BULKLEY & FINE, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., ONE MILE from Newark, 22½ acres elevated ground, beautiful grove, (about 7 acres,) springs, pond, and never-failing stream; soil rich and under good cultivation, and well adapted to fruit or gardening; twenty minutes from several depots on railroads to New-York; no buildings, but beautifully located by nature for a lovely country home; the location is very healthy; price low and terms easy. Call at or address No. 141 Elm-st., New-York.

MANSION TO LET AT RYE.—THE SPAcious mansion, the residence of the late Newberry D. Halsted, together with the furniture, a large house, six acres of land, and more if required. This is a rare opportunity for a gentleman wishing a Summer residence. The above place adjoins Rye Beach and has an extensive view of Long Island Sound. Possession given immediately. Inquire of WM. B. HALSTED, Rye, or WM. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE and an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, fronting on three streets, in the best part of Plainfield, well shaded with fruit and ornamental trees. The house is a full-size two-story and attic, three rooms deep on first floor, kitchen on same floor, furnace in the cellar; stable and wagon-house. Possession can be had at once. Apply, before 9 A. M., or by letter, at No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEWLY PAINTed, containing seven rooms and good cellar; with garden, fruit, &c., pleasantly situated at East Orange, near Newark, N. J., one hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, within two minutes' walk of station. Inquire of JAS. L. LEACH, No. 298 Washington Market, West-st., near Fulton-st., or W. S. WALLACE, on the premises.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing; and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT near the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle. The house, containing ten rooms, is beautifully situated on the salt water. The grounds contain five acres. Flower and kitchen-gardens well stocked with choice fruit. Within fifteen minutes of the railroad cars, and three minutes of the steamboat. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 162 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, OR BY THE year, several very desirable country seats on the line of the New-Haven Railroad and Long Island Sound, furnished and unfurnished; rents from $200 to $1,000 per annum, or $100 to $300 per month for the Summer. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, A partly furnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I., with two acres of land, stable, &c.; situated near the water and commanding a fine view of the Sound, with hourly access to the City. Price $500. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 280 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITESTONE Point, Long Island, a country residence, within three minutes' walk of the landing, with 2¼ acres highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade and fruit trees; carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c.; garden *planted. Apply at address 161 Front-st. or 81 Third-st.*

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat of seven acres, with two-story house and barn, in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, 1½ miles from the depot at West Mount Vernon. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

A COTTAGE AT A SACRIFICE—AT MORRISANIA—Seven lots and barn, easy of access to the City. G. W. DITCHELL, Westchester Land and Business Agency, southeast corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., second floor.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depot, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON 125th-st., 150 feet east of 6th-av., Harlem, having 13 rooms, lately occupied by Rev. Mr. Wakeley. Rent $275. Possession at once. Also a country residence, with three acres of ground, plenty of fruit and shade, on Rahway-av., a public thoroughfare, near Elizabeth, New-Jersey. House is two-story, 32x50, has 12 rooms. Rent $300. Fifteen or 18 trains a day from New-York.
SYLVESTER LAY,
Attorney at Law and Commissioner for all the States.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-BUILT STORE, situated at No. 49 State-st., Albany, N. Y. The building is five stories high, 25 feet 6½ inches wide and 117 feet 8 inches deep. It is the most central location in Albany, and is well adapted for a fashionable dry goods store, being near Broadway and next to the Albany City Bank. The building is now undergoing repairs, and will be let in whole or in part. For further information, address Mrs. M. J. REMOND, No. 35 Beaver-st., Albany.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 and 355 WEST 28th-st., with steam engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap, to a responsible tenant. The location is healthy and well adapted for almost any kind of manufacturing purposes. Apply, for particulars, to Mr. HARRISON, opposite, or of J. E. DALY, No. 102 Front-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY LARGE THREE-STORY building; each floor contains 8,000 square feet, well lighted, with large yard and cartway to rear street, suitable for most any kind of manufactory. Rent very low. Apply on the premises, South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES in the new five-story building, No. 43 Nassau-st. (west side, between John and Fulton sts.) this City. Also, a factory, 25x100 feet, and two lots of land, at Newark, near the Passaic River. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 29 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 31st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; *rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately.* Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 30 Pine-st.

STORE TO LEASE—CORNER OF 29TH-ST. and 8th-av.; one of the best stores and locations in the upper part of the City, suitable for a first-class dry-goods, clothing, or jewelry business; northwest corner. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 396 6th-av., or at 119 Warren-st.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, (FOUR ADULTS,) residing in 23d-st., near 6th-av., would let to a gentleman and wife the second floor, (three rooms,) and the back basement if desired. Parties of respectability may address J. G. S., Post-office.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, within 1½ hours of the City of New-York, containing ten rooms. The location must be perfectly healthy. Address Box No. 1,322 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board, second story, front and back rooms, connected by folding-doors, with hall bedroom, if desired, will be let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; gas, bath and water closet on same floor, house very pleasantly located. Inquire at the house, No. 65 Jane-st.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE obtained at a large farm-house in Connecticut, [illegible] of access to the City and close to the depot—[illegible]. Apply at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain good board with large airy rooms, by applying at No. 46 [illegible], Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 68 East 29th-st. Location desirable.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 167 West [illegible]. References given and exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms in a private family. House pleasantly located near the Washington Park, twenty minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry by the Fulton-av. cars. For further particulars apply at No. 169 Fort Green-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN GOOD style, and in a central location, will let a handsome suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to a family of two or three persons, or to two gentlemen; dinner at 6; no other boarders, and best of references given and required. Address A. B., Post-office.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor, to a gentleman, in a strictly private family in a genteel neighborhood, near Broadway, with breakfast and tea if required. Address H. A. F., Union-square Post-office.

FRENCH BOARD AND TUITION IN THE family of a French teacher, (strictly private;) full or partial board for one or two gentlemen desirous of learning the language. Apply at No. 128 East [illegible], Gramercy-park.

BOARD NEAR CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN.—A small family, having more rooms than they require, can accommodate two single gentlemen. Pleasant house, with garden. References exchanged. Address J. F., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 35 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND LADY, or an elderly gentleman or lady, in a quiet home, with comfortable rooms, having all the modern improvements. Address K., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a house where there are no children; breakfast furnished if desired. The best reference required. Apply at No. 55 East 20th-st.

TO LET.—LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen, at No. 50 West Washington-place. Bath and gas.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENTLEmen, without board, in a quiet, private family. Apply at No. 267 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE MONTICELLO Academy having been entirely refitted, will be opened to boarders during the Summer. Those wishing a quiet and pleasant Summer resort will find this a very desirable location. Beautiful scenery, splendid drives and walks, good fishing and pure, bracing air, make this one of the most delightful Summer retreats. A fine building, large, airy rooms; good board; terms reasonable. For further particulars address J. S. MAKON, Monticello, N. Y.
REFERENCES—N. Hill Fowler, No. 70 [illegible], New-York; A. Hadden, M. D., No. 141 East 14th-st., New-York; G. Morrison, Esq., West [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 58 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A gentleman, two ladies and child, six years old, within two or three hours' ride of the City by rail, where one or no other boarders are taken preferred, and where plenty of fresh vegetables and fruit would be had, and for which a good price would be paid. Address No. 60 Morton-st., New-York.

BOARD NEAR THE PLEASANT VILLAGE of New-Rochelle, 5 minutes of the depot. A private family, no children, will let their house, nicely furnished, with board, for the season. Parties accustomed can make arrangements on reasonable terms. Inquire of J. R. LOCKWOOD, No. 69 Broadway, or of Mr. HOYT, at the depot.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, infant and nurse, in a healthy and pleasant location, with comfortable rooms and good table, within an hour of the City, and a short distance from some village on the Hudson River, preferred. Other adults may go if suited. Address C. H. S., Box No. 107 Post-office, or No. 24 Murray-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, SIX OR eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a pleasant country farm-house, near Long Island Sound, in the town of Rye, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, three-quarters of a mile from the Mamaroneck depot. For particulars inquire of JOHN FOSHAY, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW FAMIlies can be accommodated with board at a very desirable residence; location and surroundings unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and Highlands; communication with New-York by railroad and steamer frequently during the day. For particulars address G. S. CLARK, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasant, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs; the advertiser will remain in the City till Saturday evening. Address H. E., Box No. 4,000 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD WANTED IN the country, from the 1st of July, for six or seven persons, adults and children. A farm-house where no other boarders will be taken, and within easy distance of the City preferred. Address S. R. DENNIS, No. 16 St. Luke's-place.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—Board can be obtained in a private house, delightfully situated at New-Brighton, commanding a splendid view of the bay and surrounding country, and only five minutes' walk from the New-Brighton Ferry Landing. T. T. DUNN.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—NO. 163 MAIN-ST., A FEW boarders can be accommodated with boarding and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at reasonable rates. Horse railroad in front, and M. and E. R. R. to rear. Twelve rooms—large and small, to suit all tastes. A select school near the house.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT Bath, L. I., on the sea shore, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry by Brooklyn City cars, from $3 to $5 per week; bathing, fishing, boating, stabling, on the premises. Address E. S., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, or No. 41 Gouverneur-st., Saturday.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN hour and a half of New-York, for a small family; farm-house preferred, with no other boarders. If satisfactory, an arrangement will be made for six months. Address Box No. 714 Post-office.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—FOUR OR FIVE adults will be received to board in a family residing near Valley Depot, until first of October or November, on moderate terms. Address, for one week, COMFORT, Box No. 92 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—With fine salt-water bathing. [illegible] Address G. L. BROWER, Cold Water House, Oyster Bay, L. I. Steamer Long Island leaves Fulton Market every day at 3½ P. M.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—DOUBLE OR SINgle rooms; the house fronts the Hudson, half a mile above the village; the scenery is unsurpassed; day boarders $2 per month. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. [illegible] Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.
Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, &c. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, and Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible]. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms, and particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House.
[illegible] COLEMAN, [illegible].

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium, with *bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House* is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 21. A telegraph line is now in operation to the place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITE, [illegible].

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILLIS' HOTEL, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depot.
MRS. E. A. WILLIS.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms, same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 309 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 P CENT. TREASURY NOTES.
1 YEAR CERTIFICATES.
6 P CENT BONDS.
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.
UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED.
DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.
We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 WALL-ST.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY. Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,172. THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT. Also, Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.
The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to ... $[illegible]
Additional Profits from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862 ... [illegible]
Total Profits for 7 years ... $3,137,[illegible]
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by Cash ... [illegible]
Net earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862 ... $769,[illegible]
The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for six years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.
TRUSTEES. [illegible], William Leconey, B. W. Bull, G. Hadden, L. P. Morton, F. W. Meyer, John B. Arthur, J. K. Myers, A. Wesson, William Kent, David P. Morgan, Byron Sherman, John A. Barlow, A. S. Barnes, J. E. Hanford, Alex. M. Earle, H. L. Atherton, John A. Hadden, Geo. C. Wetmore, P. H. Vandervoort, Josiah M. Fiske, C. E. Milner, Martin Bates, Jr., [illegible].
ALFRED EDWARDS, President. WM. LECONEY, Vice-President. [illegible], Secretary.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 107 of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 14, 1862.
The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land acquired for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-house thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D. 18[illegible].
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1862.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses and mortgage interest, will be applied to the payment of these debts, which are due and unpaid, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars. The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the past interest to be paid upon the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them, with the approval of the United States Court, are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 30th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road, as the interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.
The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 35 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at the Bath, No. [illegible] Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.; Valentine Mott, M. D.; Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.; John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission; Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School; J. S. Thayer, Esq.; Hon. [illegible]; Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann; C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq.; John Torrey, M. D.; Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College; Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.
G. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 113 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:
JACOB REESE, FREDK. SCHUCHARDT, THEODORE W. RILEY, D. L. SUYDAM, C. CAMBRELENG, ROBT. SCHELL, [illegible], STEPHEN HYATT, [illegible], WILLIAM H. TERRY, [illegible], JOSEPH BRITTON, [illegible], HENRY S. LEVERICH, [illegible] GRAFTON, AMOS ROBBINS, JOHN V. MESEREAU, LEBBEUS B. WARD, THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, WM. REMSEN.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Company. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 16th inst., and reopen on 24th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE BUILDING have this day declared a dividend of One Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars on each of the Shares, depending upon the nominees alive on the 1st day of May, 1862.
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Chairman. No. 63 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley [illegible] and Railroad Bonds; interest payable in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, [illegible]-place.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES. ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, &c. AMERICAN GOLD Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York. Quartermasters' Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st. U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 3 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST. Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN (Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.) STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER, No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York. United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st., HAVE MONEY TO LOAN on Improved City Property.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED AT UTICA, May 13, 1862. EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st. TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO. OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,000 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1852, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—In sums to suit. No Broker need apply. W. F. PLATT, Executor, No. 66 Warren-st.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS. DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE! POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, between Wall and Pine sts., Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.
Cash Capital ... $500,000 00
Surplus ... 571,518 26
Assets ... 1,071,518 26
GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec. CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 12, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:
Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen, were referred to the Committee on streets, viz:
Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.
And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.
All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.
THOS. STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenue A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-sixth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.
TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 26th of May, 1862, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing year, and will close the same after a session of sixty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c., No. 247 West 24th-st.
N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1862.
NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1861, for unpaid assessments for opening, widening and extending streets and avenues, is published in the New-York Daily Tribune, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed; in default of which leases will be issued therefor.
F. R. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 26 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April [illegible], 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas Medical Review*, &c.

P. P. P. P. PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE. An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to travelers. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists. THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 25 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Disease, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 25 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 15 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 3 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (through which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 204 to 260. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 25 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 43 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RE-stores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe and may be consulted as heretofore at No. 31 East 27th-st., 4th house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for [illegible], 350 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW. SPRING STYLE "COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON," WITH CORRUGATED AXLES. PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter. Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 60 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL-SIZED CURTAINED coach, built by Wood and Tomlinson, belonging to a private family leaving the City. Price, $250. To be seen at the livery stable of Underhill & Place, No. 17 East 11th-st., one door below 2d-av.

TWO EXPRESS WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP—One very light, and one full-sized, for one horse; but little used; in good order. To be seen at No. 154 Avenue A.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson. PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook. ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie. AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $130. Second Cabin Passage ... 75.
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $110. Second Cabin Passage ... 60.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14. AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21. NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28. SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4. EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11. PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18. AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25. CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE. No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed "PASSPORT OFFICE," Box No. 2,818, New-York.

LONDON EXHIBITION. Return tickets to London and back: First-class ... $[illegible]; Third-class ... [illegible].

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA ... SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY, May 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, May 31.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$[illegible]	Steerage	$[illegible]
First cabin to London	[illegible]	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First cabin to Paris	[illegible]	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg	[illegible]	Steerage to Hamburg	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage: First Cabin ... $[illegible]. According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal. Third Cabin ... $[illegible]. With very superior accommodations. Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement. No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M., for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24 ... SATURDAY, June 21.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A GOOD VESSEL to load grain and flour for Cork and a market. Also, a good vessel to load for a direct port in St. George's Channel. Also, a good ship to load for Liverpool. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED and all kinds of Notarial and Custom-house business attended to by CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 68 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TERMINUS. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE. TICKETS 10 CENTS. From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot. GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR [illegible]	LEAVE FLUSHING.
[illegible]	[illegible]
10½ A. M. 7 P. M.	[illegible]

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning; 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:00 P. M., and 10:00 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE. STEAMBOAT [illegible]. Length 180 feet; 25 feet beam, and 7½ feet hold; [illegible] tons; beam engine, [illegible]-inch cylinder, [illegible] feet stroke. STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, new and second-hand, for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5¼, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7¼ A. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leave foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3¼ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill and intermediate landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave pier foot of Harrison street, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:45, making intermediate landings, touching at 30th street at 8 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT. Mr. GRAU would respectfully announce to the public that the engagements with the whole of his artists will terminate for the present season, according to contract, upon TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 20, when he will give his LAST MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE SEASON, AT NIBLO'S SALOON, having continued his engagements, originally entered into for a shorter period, for nearly eight months.
Mr. Grau would most respectfully thank the public and the Press of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and others of the principal Eastern and Western cities, for the support which has been so liberally accorded him—a support which is literally unparalleled, when the serious political troubles of the period are considered. He would, in addition, take the liberty of saying that this liberality has enabled him not alone to offer engagements of various duration to every artist of reputation who has visited this country in the present season, but has allowed him to terminate it in a manner somewhat rare with operatic and concert managers—both justly and amicably to the artists engaged and profitably to himself.
Mr. GRAU would beg leave to announce that ALL THE ARTISTS OF HIS PRESENT COMPANY Will appear on the occasion of L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.
Further particulars will be given in the advertisements of to-morrow.
The sale of tickets will commence at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, Broadway, and at [illegible], Wall-st., on Saturday next.

WALLACK'S. Begins at 8 o'clock. TO-MORROW (Saturday), MONEY. Received on Thursday by a crowded audience with renewed applause and continuous laughter. MONDAY, May 19, BENEFIT OF MR. LESTER WALLACK. First time at this Theatre, the highly popular Drama, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN. TUESDAY, A POPULAR COMEDY. WEDNESDAY, GRAND REVIVAL. TO-NIGHT (Friday,) LAST TIME, THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Col. Damas ... Mr. Mark Smith
Glavis ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Beauseant ... Mr. Reynolds
Mons. Deschappelles ... Mr. Norton
Jabot (Landlord of the Golden Lion) ... Mr. G. Holland
Gaspard ... Mr. Young
Pauline ... Mrs. Hoey
Mme. Deschappelles ... Mrs. Vernon
Widow Melnotte ... Mrs. John Sefton
In preparation, the following Comedies: EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, HENRIETTE, AMERICANS IN PARIS, SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER, LITTLE TREASURE.

MR. LESTER WALLACK begs to announce that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, May 19, when the beautiful and intensely interesting Drama, in a prologue and five tableaux, entitled THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, will be produced for the first time in this theatre. Music, Scenery, Machinery, Costumes, all splendid and appropriate, with a GREAT CAST. Box book now open.

WINTER GARDEN. BENEFIT OF MISS BATEMAN. Two excellent pieces, THE STRANGER and THE HONEYMOON. FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, will be performed THE STRANGER.
MRS. HALLER, (first time in New-York) ... MISS BATEMAN
The Stranger ... J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Concluding with the delightful comedy of THE HONEYMOON.
JULIANA ... MISS BATEMAN
Duke Aranza ... J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rolando ... Edwin Adams
Leader of the Orchestra ... Mr. R. Mollenhauer
In preparation and will soon be produced, AN ORIGINAL FIVE-ACT DRAMA, written expressly for Miss Bateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Fifth week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS. STELLA ... MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS. In which character she has created AN UNPRECEDENTED FURORE. Unequivocal triumph of the great danseuse ANNETTI GALETTI. This evening and a ... A NEW GRAND BALLET. NEW MASQUERADE SCENE. NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY. FULL OPERATIC CHORUS. AN INCREASED ORCHESTRA, and an EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY. For particulars, see bills of the day.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS. PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVERY EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK. NEW FEATURES. NEW ATTRACTIONS. MR. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST. MR. ALEXANDER ZANFRETTA. COMMODORE FOOTE. COL. SMALL. AND A HOST OF TALENT. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON and EVENING will be produced CINDERELLA, with Commodore FOOTE as the Prince, and Col. SMALL as Pedro. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Children at the afternoon performances 15 cents.

MILLS' AND MOLLENHAUER'S LAST CLASSICAL SOIREE—At Dodworth's Saloon, (opposite 11th-st., Broadway,) on SATURDAY EVENING, May 17, 1862. Quartette, Beethoven; Solo, violin, Mollenhauer; Variations for piano and violoncello, Mendelssohn; Sonata, Beethoven; Trio, Rubinstein. Soirée to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 75 cents. Tickets to be had at the principal Music-stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LECTURES.

LECTURES—IN AID OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Rev. F. VINTON, D.D., will lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 P. M., on *The Philosophy of the War*. Right Rev. H. SOUTHGATE, D. D., will lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 P. M., on *Incidents of Oriental Travel*. Tickets for the course, $1 each; may be had at Appleton's, Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Schermerhorn & Co., No. 759 Broadway; The Church Book Depository, No. 562 Broadway; The Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, No. 5 Cooper Institute. T. F. [illegible], Treasurer, No. [illegible] Broadway.
MONTAGUE WARD, PHILIP PRITCHARD, ROBERT WALLER, Committee.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos suitable for families or schools, by good makers, and cheap—far more desirable than a cheap-made new piano. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Pianos sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

TO PIANO FORTE DEALERS.—WANTED to purchase, a 7-octave Piano. The instrument must be new, warranted, and of good tone and handsome finish. Payments to be promptly made at the rate of $10 per month. Address, stating price, maker's name, &c., W. A. B., Box No. 161 Times Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, [illegible]. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, [illegible]. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.—A PUPIL OF GOTTSCHALK, THE celebrated Pianist, and an experienced teacher, with the highest references, will give lessons on piano, vocal music and composition in exchange for board and lodging in New-York or vicinity. For particulars address PIANIST, Box No. 2,494 Post-office, New-York.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottoms, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 341, 343, 345, 347 and [illegible] West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 4th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CHURCH singer, a situation as Soprano in a good quartette choir, with an accomplished organist. Address Mezzo-Soprano, Box No. 220 Brooklyn Post-office.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT Polished Imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 213 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE DOG-SHOW IN ITS GLORY!
THE DOG-SHOW IN ITS GLORY!

THE DOG-SHOW IN ITS GLORY!
THE DOG-SHOW IN ITS GLORY!
For the next Eight Days it will be
MUCH BETTER THAN EVER!
MUCH BETTER THAN EVER!
MUCH BETTER THAN EVER!
MUCH BETTER THAN EVER!
MUCH BETTER THAN EVER!
Every lady and gentleman declares that
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!
FOUR THOUSAND CHOICE DOGS, including OVER FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS, have been selected this week in the Museum for competition. From this immense number of beautiful specimens have been culled, selected, and selected out
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!
This "refining of pure gold" results in now giving the public a most incredible and truly unexampled opportunity of seeing at a glance the
CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE
CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE
CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE
CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE
of everything in the Canine World that can be produced and exhibited in
FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS!
FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS!
FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS!
FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS!
Including the great Bruno, St. Bernard, Newfoundland, English Mastiff, Russian Blood-Hound, Esquimaux, Stag Hounds, Fox-Hounds, Harriers, English and French Beagles, English Gray-Hounds, Italian Gray-Hounds, Setters, Pointers, Ladies' Pet Dogs, Water Spaniels, Cocker Spaniels, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, Bull-Dogs, Bull-Terriers, English Black-and-Tan Terriers, Scotch Terriers, Skye Terriers, Rat-Terriers, Arctic Sled Dogs, Spitz, or Esquimaux, Pomeranian, Shepherd Dogs, Coach Dogs, Japanese Dogs, Poodles, Chinese Dogs, Russian Bear Dogs, Fancy Dogs, &c., &c., also including Mr. FRANCIS BUTLER'S GIANT SIBERIAN BLOODHOUND, whose proportions are more like a horse than a dog. A great number of other dogs are also on exhibition, representing every breed of dog known.
This magnificent Dog has TAKEN THE $1,000 PREMIUM.
This magnificent collection of Dogs will continue on exhibition EVERY DAY THIS WEEK AND NEXT WEEK at all hours, from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. daily.
NOTICE.
Rare specimens of fine dogs of any breeds may be entered for competition for Premiums [illegible] any time this week or next.
All the other novelties of the Museum will also be on exhibition, including the renowned COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT; THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va.; THE GREAT LIVING WHALE; THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS; THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION; LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON; LIVING MONSTER SNAKES; LIVING HAPPY FAMILY; LIVING TURTLE; GRAND AQUARIA, &c. MADAME CELESTE'S GREAT DRAMA, FLOWERS OF THE FOREST, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Admission to all 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts. GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW, June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES. Number of Babies limited to One Hundred. Ninety already engaged. Secure certificates immediately at Ticket Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on or before the 19th day of May, 1862.
Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of June, 1862.
Third—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows, to wit: All those pieces of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto. And
Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—BURR B. ANDREWS against FRANCIS BRASEE.—Summons for money.—To Francis Brasee, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of Burr B. Andrews, plaintiff, a copy of which has this fourteenth day of April, 1862, been filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Chenango, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his law office in the village of Norwich, county and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars and seventy-nine cents, expenses of protest and postage, with interest thereon from the third day of December, 1860, besides costs.
Dated Norwich, N. Y., April 14, 1862.
D. L. FOLLET, Plaintiff's Attorney, Norwich, N. Y.
ap 6-law6wF

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF Fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st inst. The beef to be of the best quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two sureties in $1,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. Proposals to be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems unreasonable or not in good faith.
B. B. CHILDS, First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, [illegible] o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened. For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between [illegible] and East River. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

MACHINERY, &c.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP. THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; [illegible]. Circulars free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 147 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM-ENGINE AND TUBULAR boiler, pumps and fixtures, one winder and doubler, a lot of shafting and pulleys, one screw press, [illegible]. Apply at factory, [illegible], Jersey City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of T. S. JAMES & CO., of Mobile, Ala., is hereby dissolved.
New-York, April 7, 1862. T. S. JAMES, [illegible] MOORE, [illegible], T. B. VANDERVEER.
The affairs of the late firm will be settled by HENRY STRUTHERS & CO., of New-York City, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE [illegible] OF New-York will be held at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, [illegible] May 17, in relation to the [illegible] Mr. Edwin James. The chair will be taken at [illegible] precisely. Mr. James will attend.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED. Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 18 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Cancelled Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 180 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Highly Important Order Issued by Gen. Hunter.

The Slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina Declared Free.

The United States steam-transport *Cahawba*, Capt. Baker, arrived here yesterday morning, in 80 hours from Port Royal. She has 1,000 bales of [illegible] cotton on board, consigned to H. Barney, Collector of the Port. She experienced heavy northeast gales the entire passage. The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at Port Royal on the morning of the 8th inst., and would sail for New-York on or about the 15th.

The *Cahawba* brings twenty-seven cabin and fifty-seven steerage passengers.

By the *Cahawba*, we receive the following important order which has just been issued by Major-Gen. Hunter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having *taken up* arms against said United States, it became a military necessity to declare martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

GEN. HUNTER.

Gen. DAVID HUNTER, who is brought prominently before the public by his order giving liberty to [illegible] slaves, is a native of the District of Columbia, and is now in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He graduated at West Point in 1822, and has been in service in the army, with brief intermissions, [illegible] period of forty years. More than twenty years ago he was Commandant at Fort Leavenworth, being then a Captain of Dragoons, and for [illegible] thirty years, altogether, he was in frontier service, amongst the savages, and lived in turn with every Indian tribe from Lake Superior to Mexico. He served as Paymaster through the Mexican War—in which position his integrity was notable; and his impetuosity led him to take part in [illegible] such battles as were within reach. At the opening of the present war, he was still Paymaster with the rank of Major, and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. In May, last year, he was raised to the rank of Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, and in July was assigned as Acting Major-General to command the Second Division and centre of the attacking force at Bull Run. He acquitted himself well on that disastrous day, but fell, severely wounded, during the engagement. In August he was appointed Major-General, and in September was ordered to report to FREMONT, at St. Louis. He took part in the campaign against Gen. PRICE, and when FREMONT was removed from command, he took charge of the army of the Southwest, and, in accordance with orders, marched back with it to Rolla. Gen. HALLECK shortly afterward was appointed to the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. HUNTER was assigned to the new Department of Kansas. He then, in company with Gen. LANE, prepared a great expedition to march from Leavenworth to the Gulf of Mexico; but, on account of a quarrel with LANE, the expedition was abandoned. When Gen. SHERMAN was removed from South Carolina, a couple of months ago, HUNTER was appointed his successor, and the Department was enlarged so as to comprise South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and was designated as the "Department of the South." It was under his administration that Fort Pulaski was captured and Jacksonville abandoned to the rebels, and lately he has been reconnoitering very close to Charleston. HUNTER is a man of immense physical strength, activity and hardihood, produced by a life's activity exercised in the air of the frontier, aided by a constitution that never knew a day's sickness; and, though 57, is as elastic as a man of 30. He has always been considered a man of discretion, though [illegible], and in politics has been and is a Republican.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Oriental*, which sailed yesterday for Port Royal, was Capt. RUFUS SAXTON, U. S. A., now a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, the new Military Governor of South Carolina, and the Department of the South, which includes the whole district of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER's command. His Aids accompanied him on the steamer. Gen. SAXTON has already obtained an intimate acquaintance with his assigned field of service, having acted as Quartermaster-General under SHERMAN, during his entire command at Port Royal. His headquarters for the present will be at Beaufort, S. C., until Charleston is taken, when he will move to that city.

Gen. SAXTON is a native of Deerfield, Mass. He entered West Point in 1845, and after graduating was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery by brevet. He was afterward transferred to the Fourth Artillery. He has been in the army ever since his graduation. He assisted Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, now also serving at Port Royal, in the reconnoissance and survey of the northern route for the Pacific Railroad, and made a very lucid report on that subject, which was printed by Congress. He has seen much adventurous service among the Indian tribes around the Rocky Mountains, as well as in other important trusts, and has always proved upright, discreet and patriotic. One of our religious contemporaries says that Gen. SAXTON is a "sincere Christian, fearing God, and in the fellowship of the Episcopal Church."

The following are the officers of Gen. SAXTON's Staff:

Capt. JOHN H. MOORE, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. GEORGE MERRILL, U. S. A., Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.
Capt. JOHN CHARLES ANDREWS, U. S. A., Aid-de-Camp, [illegible] of our esteemed fellow-citizen JOHN ANDREWS, Esq.)
Major GEORGE BRUNS, Volunteer Aid.
Capt. S. W. SAXTON, U. S. A., Aid-de-Camp.

Gen. SAXTON took with him six Assistant Surgeons: Drs. Maurice, Tucker, Elliott, E. Thomas, J. D. Michael and S. H. Puckett, to look after the medical wants of the contrabands.

Dr. JNO. C. SMITH, of Boston, his brigade Surgeon, will go in the next steamer.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

The Rebels Taking Their Turn at Throwing Shells—Preparations for Another Encounter, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 15.

A special to the *Tribune* from Fort Wright, [illegible] says:

"Last evening the rebels commenced shelling this place from behind Craighead Point, which, until yesterday, was occupied by our mortarboats. They kept up a fire during the night, the shells exploding wide of the mark. They are provided with mortars equal in weight of metal to those used by the National fleet.

Capt. WINSLOW was dispatched by the mail steamer yesterday, to St. Louis, for the purpose of bringing our rams to this place as soon as possible.

The gunboat *Louisville*, which has been stationed at Hickman, has joined the fleet. Preparations have been completed on all the gunboats now here, which, in the opinion of the chief engineers, will most effectually render useless any rebel contrivance of the ram species.

CASUALITIES OF OUR FLEET.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 13.

In the naval engagement Saturday, the gunboat *Cincinnati* was more seriously damaged by the frequent buttings she received from the rebel rams than at first reported. She was compelled to run into shoal water on the Tennessee shore, where she grounded, and had, at the account from the fleet, four feet of water on her gun-deck. The Government wrecking derrick had gone down to raise her. It is supposed she would be afloat again by to-day.

The Federal gunboat *Mound City* did excellent service during the engagement. She was struck in a similar manner to the *Cincinnati*, but not so badly damaged. She was run into shoal water, when she settled to the bottom. She has been pumped out, and arrived here to-day, in tow, *for repairs*. During the heat of the engagement, one of the rebel gunboats got hold of one of the National bomb-ketches, and was towing it away, when the *Benton* bore down upon her, and, after a brief skirmish, compelled the rebel gunboat to release the prize.

The casualties on board the *Cincinnati* are: Capt. STEMBEL, shot through the neck; the wound is not regarded as very serious. Fourth-Master REYNOLDS, shot through the abdomen, (since died,) and two seamen, names not known, slightly wounded in the hands.

A SKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

Nest of Marauders at Bloomfield Broken up.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 15.

An expedition consisting of six squadrons of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, from Cape Girardeau, went to Bloomfield Saturday, and early on Sunday morning fell upon the rebel Col. PHELAN's camp, scattering them in every direction, with one killed, and eleven captured. A large number of horses and a quantity of camp equipage were also taken. A rebel force, numbering 500 or 600, infest Chalk and Poplar Bluffs, impressing all the men. The country is being swept of horses, cattle and supplies, which are sent South. The country is represented to be in a state of great terror.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

STRASBURG, Thursday, May 15.

The rebel cavalry, in small parties, hang around our front, apparently watching our movements and hunting up deserters.

An attempt to flank our advanced post, at Narrow Passage Creek, was frustrated last night by Gen. HATCH, Chief of Cavalry, without an engagement.

There is nothing later from MILROY than published.

The skies are clouded, threatening rain.

Railroad building is progressing rapidly, and through communication will be had this week.

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. Dr. George W. Bethune.

A brief dispatch, sent from Florence to Paris just in time to catch the last steamer, announces the death, in the former city, on April 28, of Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. The intelligence will be received with heartfelt sorrow in this City and vicinity, where he was so well known and highly esteemed as a faithful, earnest pastor, and an eloquent divine. Dr. BETHUNE was a son of the eminent philanthropist, DIVIE BETHUNE, whose benevolent labors in tract and bible distribution, and the establishment of Sunday Schools, gave him a wide reputation in the early part of the present century. He was born in this City in March, 1805, and in 1826 entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, afterward connecting himself with the Dutch Reformed. His first settlement was at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, whence he removed to Utica, afterward, in 1834, accepting a call to Philadelphia. For private reasons he dissolved his connection with the large and flourishing church which he built up there, to transfer his residence to Brooklyn. But it was impossible that he should long remain idle, and in 1849 he yielded to urgent solicitations to take charge of an enterprise there which afterwards grew into the well-known church on the Heights. About three years ago, Dr. BETHUNE's health obliged him to resign this charge, and he sought the necessary rest and recreation in a trip to Europe. On his return he was persuaded to accept the associate pastorate of the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church, but last year was again compelled to cease from active labor, and with his wife, who was also in infirm health, left this City for another European tour. Its sad termination has already been stated.

Dr. BETHUNE was a thorough classical scholar, and had an extended acquaintance with the modern languages. His admirers assert that in the department of belles lettres he had no superior, and the lectures which he delivered to the students of the New-Brunswick Theological Seminary have done much to establish their claim. As an author, his reputation was quite extended. In 1847 he edited an American edition of IZAAK WALTON's *Complete Angler*, and subsequently published several religious works, among them, *The Fruit of the Spirit*; *Early Lost*; *Early Saved*, and the *History of a Penitent*. *Lays of Love and Faith and Other Poems*, many of them of singular beauty, was published in 1848.

But Dr. BETHUNE was better known to the general public as a pulpit orator. His genuine eloquence, genial humor and ready wit, also caused him to be a great favorite in all popular assemblages, and it would be no injustice to him to say that some of his most effective and telling efforts have been made on the platform during the exercises of anniversary week, or before the political gatherings which he was now and then induced to address.

Mr. Edwin James, and his Admission to the New-York Bar.

The following correspondence in reference to matter which has already attracted considerable attention, will explain itself:

No. 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Friday, May 9, 1862.

SIR—The Law Institute of New-York have appointed a committee to inquire into the matter of your admission to practice in the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be proper in reference to it.

From the *Law Magazine* of London, they find it represented that at the time of your application to the Supreme Court, in November last, for admission, under the comity extended to members of the Bar of England, you had been disbarred on the ground of improper conduct, and that the Court were left in ignorance of that fact. We beg your attention to the *Law Magazine* and *Law Review* of London, for February last, as containing copies of letters under your hand bearing on this matter, and printed on pages 273, 280, 285, and request to be informed if letters of such purport were signed by you.

It is due to you that you should be apprised of these proceedings, and we shall be glad to receive any letter from you on this subject, if you think proper to write one before our action, which we purpose determining on by Tuesday next.

I inclose a copy of the appointment on behalf of the Committee.

DANIEL LORD.

EDWIN JAMES, Esq.

MR. EDWARD JAMES TO MR. DANIEL LORD.

No. 293 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1862.

SIR: I have received your letter, informing me that the Law Institute of New-York have appointed a Committee to inquire "into the matter of my admission to practice in the Supreme Court," and enclosing the copy of a resolution, and the appointment of such a Committee.

Your letter also informs me that a legal publication in England represents that at the time of my application for admission to the Supreme Court of New-York, "I had been disbarred on the ground of improper conduct." I deny emphatically that I have ever been guilty of improper conduct, and I deny that I was legally disbarred. An irresponsible and inquisitorial tribunal, self-constituted composed of professional rivals and political enemies, in violation of every principle of English justice, employed themselves in the secret investigation of private and confidential pecuniary relations between a noble lord and myself, who, as well as his advisers, had declined to make any complaint against me, and, in my absence, refused to hear those to whom I intrusted my interests, and, by a majority, passed some resolution, as impotent as it was unjust. At the time of my application to the Supreme Court to practice I was a Queen's Counsel of the Bar of England, and I am so now.

The Committee whom you represent may adopt, if they think proper, the statements in malicious and defamatory articles, written by a personal enemy, replete with the perversion and suppression of every explanatory circumstance, and published nearly twelve months after every fact was publicly known, from motives which are known and appreciated here; and they may take any action they may think becoming upon such grounds; but I, sir, shall be prepared, whenever necessary, before a court of honorable and high-minded judges,—impartial, and responsible to public opinion,—to vindicate my conduct, and every part of it, in "the matter of my application for admission to practice in the Supreme Court of New-York." To that tribunal, and to the generosity of the majority of the Bar with whom I am now associated, I shall appeal, no longer to tolerate the vindictive persecution to which I have been subjected, and by their arbitrament alone will I be found.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

EDWIN JAMES.

To DANIEL LORD, Esq.

Admission to the Bar—Card from Mr. Peter Y. Cutler.

To the Editor of the Times:

I observed in your paper of this morning an article in regard to the Law School of the University. Permit me to say, through your paper of to-morrow, that although I have not resigned my Professorship, I have had no active connection whatever with the law class for the last winter term. Very respectfully yours,

P. Y. CUTLER.

TROTTING ON LONG ISLAND.—Fashion Course, Long Island, Thursday, May 15—Purse, $100, three mile heats, in harness:

W. Sanders, s. g., Nimble Dick	1	1
D. Pfifer, s. m., Lady Lincoln	2	2
H. Woodruff, s. g., Tom Murphy, drawn.		

Time—8:25¾; 9:30.

RECEPTION OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

A GREAT CROWD AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Introduction by S. T. Rodgers, of the Young Men's Republican Union—Letter from Gov. Morgan—Speech of Wm. M. Evarts—Speech of Rev. W. G. Brownlow.

When it was known some weeks since that Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW had left Secessiondom, and was in the great West, there was a universal desire here and throughout the entire North to see him and hear him. Vague reports of his eloquence, his audacity, his boldness of thought, his peculiarities of demeanor and singularities of manner, had obtained wide currency, and fanned the flame of desire into a fire of determination.

Ever ready to do service in the cause of the Union, the members of the Young Men's Republican Union of this City, headed by their efficient Chairman, CEPHAS BRAINARD, Esq., wrote to Mr. BROWNLOW for information concerning the destruction of his paper, the *Knoxville Whig*. The reply convinced them that a duty was before them, and they determined to raise *such means as would enable him to restart his paper* and reëstablish his business. They invited him to visit this City as their guest, to speak to paying audiences, and to so make use of the opportunities at his disposal as would accomplish his heartiest desire. He accepted the invitation, and accompanying him was his family—his wife, Mr. JOHN B. BROWNLOW, and the heroic Mrs. SAWYER. His reception has already been noticed in these columns, and in pursuance of a widespread notice, it was generally known that the more formal reception would be given last night at the Academy of Music.

Tickets at half a dollar each were sold by thousands, and it was announced that the Governor of the State, with the Mayor of the City, would add such civic dignity to the occasion as their official position would permit.

At the hour of 7 the house was filled from pit to dome; each tier was densely packed with ladies and gentlemen; the aisles were occupied by people who, not having that regard for others' convenience that they should, obscured the vision of hundreds; the private boxes, proscenium and otherwise were occupied by ladies, who added to the brilliancy of bright eyes and elegant toilettes choice bouquets of rare and beautiful flowers; while the ample stage was crowded with notables, whose names, or at least a portion of them, we here give:

Sam'l Osgood, D. D.,	Judge Bonney,
Dan'l Drew,	Hon. G. B. Lincoln,
Hon. James Harper,	D. D. Field,
A. D. Gillette, D. D.,	Hon. Hiram Barney,
Dr. Joshua Leavitt,	Mayor Opdyke,
Judge Clerke,	C. L. Brace,
Gen. Hall,	S. H. Tyng, D. D.,
E. J. Brown,	Prof. Lieber,
A. D. Smith, D. D.,	Dr. Chambers,
Chas. A. Stetson,	W. C. Bryant,
Oliver Johnson,	Rev. Dr. Burchard,
Hon. W. V. Brady,	Robert T. Haws,
Rev. R. M. Hatfield,	W. E. Curtis,
Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.,	Prof. Dwight,
Rev. T. Dewitt,	Hon. A. Wakeman,
Rev. M. S. Hutton,	Rev. R. Hitchcock,
D. T. Valentine,	Hon. Jo. Hoxie,
E. Ketcham,	G. W. Curtis,
R. B. Minturn,	Hon. James A. Briggs,
B. F. Mudgett,	P. Cooper,
Rev. H. M. Field,	Col. Berdan,
Hon. J. W. Beekman,	G. P. Putnam,
A. P. Wetmore,	Hon. C. A. Peabody,
Hon. George Hall,	Dr. Bellows,
Charles Gould,	Supt. Kennedy,
W. A. Butler,	Manton Marble,
Gen. P. M. Wetmore,	Rev. H. W. Bellows,
Rev. T. Baldwin,	E. Brookes.
H. Ketchum,	

The admirable Marine Band, from the "receiving ship" *North Carolina*, was stationed at the rear of the stage, and during the time of waiting, between the hours of 7 and 8, discoursed sweet music, greatly to the delight of the wearied audience. At the latter hour the guests arrived, and shortly after, while the band played "Hail Columbia," Mr. CHARLES T. RODGERS walked in arm and arm with Parson BROWNLOW.

Mr. BROWNLOW wore his black felt hat away down over his forehead, and his bent form indicated, as did his pallid face, that he was laboring under severe indisposition. As he advanced to the desk he was recognized by the audience, who rose *en masse* and greeted him with shouts and cheers, with renewed shouts and cheers, and with supplemental shouts and cheers. The Parson removed his hat graciously and sat down, whereupon they cheered again, and when Mr. RODGERS arose they cheered again.

Advancing to the front, Mr. RODGERS said that it was his duty to apologize for the non-appearance of Gov. MORGAN. The announcement that he would be present had been made on the strength of a promise to that effect from him, and it was only in consequence of absolute official duty that he was compelled to stay away.

Mr. RODGERS then read the following letter from Gov. MORGAN:

GOV. MORGAN'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Tuesday May 13, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I had hoped that my official duties would enable me to accept your invitation to be present on the occasion of the reception of the Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, but I am unexpectedly disappointed in this, and am, therefore, compelled to decline.

I come to this conclusion with more reluctance than I can easily express. I feel anxious, in common with thousands of my neighbors and fellow citizens of New-York, to enjoy the opportunity thus afforded of expressing my admiration of and sympathy for the man who, with true heroism, has withstood the blandishments and braved the threats of the leaders and fomenters of the conspiracy against the Union.

I feel sure that your demonstration will lack nothing in numbers or spirit—it certainly will not if it truly reflects the sentiments of New-York. The people of this State have watched the course of your distinguished guest with interest. They saw him faithful among the faithless, and listened with delight to his brave words, when the rebellion first threatened the safety of the Government; their interest grew into anxiety when its darkness gathered over his devoted home, and they now welcome him as one whose acts have justified his words, and who, while braving, has been save from martyrdom.

I doubt not your sympathy will be as earnest toward him, as the representative also of the loyal men of the rebellious States, that they will be assured our affections for them have suffered no diminution, and that we fully appreciate that quality of patriotism, which not only vindicates itself in the midst of dangers, but survives atrocities which traitorous hands accumulate against it.

Thanking your Association for the courtesies extended to me, I am, with sincere regard,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., Corresponding Secretary Y. M. Republican Union, New-York City.

Mr. W. M. EVARTS was then introduced as Chairman, and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I share with you, with the members of the Young Men's Republican Union, and with the community at large, the feelings of disappointment which all experienced at the absence of the Chief Magistrate of the State; but I think that his absence is amply excused by the fact that it is occasioned by the performance of duties which, in times of public exigency and national trouble, fall in the path of public servants. For my part, I am most happy to assist in rendering great, true, deep and hearty homage to the unflinching loyalty of the evening's guest. The tardiness with which the blessings of freedom reach the home of Mr. BROWNLOW is one of our greatest trials; but if it is a harsh experience for us, what must it be to him, and to his compatriots, in North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and the northern sections of Georgia and Alabama? The very basis upon which our country is to be reharmonized, the wisdom, the means and the labor of pacification, are to be found in the loyalty, the patriotism and the fidelity of such men as he in whose honor we are met here to-night. We do well, fellow-citizens, in honoring him; let us do more—let us help him and his, in the belief that he will do good with all that is placed at his disposal, and that by furthering his views, we but strengthen the Constitution as it is, while we insure the reëstablishment of the Union as it was. [Loud applause.] But I will detain you no longer. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Rev. Dr. BROWNLOW.

Mr. BROWNLOW then advanced to the edge of the platform, while three times three, repeated again and again, were given him; and when silence was restored, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

Parson BROWNLOW, after the uproarious applause which greeted him had subsided, said he took occasion in advance of anything he might say, to apprise them of what they would doubtless find out by the time he had concluded—that in his public addresses, no matter what might be his theme, he did not present it to an audience with a charming eloquence or beauty of diction which captivates an assemblage. There was no power of so great influence upon the human mind as that of eloquence. CÆSAR controlled men by exciting their fears; CICERO, by captivating their affections. The effect of the one perished; but the other would continue to the end of time. He was confident that he addressed an appreciative audience who had assembled to hear some facts about the great Southern rebellion. He should, therefore, look more to what he should say than to the manner in which he should say it—[Applause]—more to the subject matter than any display of force of language. [Applause.] For the last thirty years he had been accustomed to speak in public on all the subjects that came up for public discussion. He had never been neutral on any subject. [Applause.] He had never been neutral, but had always taken a hand in whatever was afloat. [Applause.] From an attack of bronchitis, three years since, he had been disabled from speaking, and had visited the City of New-York for medical treatment. He had been treated by an eminent physician, who did him great good, and then advised him to go home and occasionally exercise his speaking powers,—to retire to the woods, if necessary, and declaim on stumps or logs, as the case might be. [Applause.] Instead of doing that, he had taken occasion to speak in a neighboring town on total abstinence—which they all knew was a very good cause. [Applause.] He had also at other times endeavored to deliver short sermons on Methodism, which was also a good cause they would all know. [Applause.] That had failed to restore his voice; but as soon as he spoke against this infernal rebellion his voice improved, and as discovered all at once that it could be heard half a mile. [Laughter and applause.] He could only attribute the improvement of his voice to the God-like cause in which he professed to be engaged. ["That's so." Applause.] We were in the midst of a hellish revolution. He would employ no language that he had not used at home, way down in Dixie. [Applause.] He should despise himself if he had one set of sentiments for the North and another set for the South. [Applause.] He would utter here no word against the corrupt and infamous wretches that he would not utter on the street where he resided. [Applause.] He would repeat simply what he had frequently said in the widest circulated paper of the South (the Knoxville *Whig*) up to the time the paper was suppressed, on the 26th of October, last—*the last Union paper that was permitted to live in the South, and the only religious journal in the eleven seceded States.* [Applause.] The people of the South and not the people of the North were to blame for the war. [Applause.] The South had intended for thirty years to break up the Government. They had had the Presidency twice to our once, and five of their Presidents were reelected for periods amounting in all to forty years. No man at the North ever had more than one term in the Presidency, yet, in addition to their own Presidents, the South had seized upon two or three miscreants who had been elected by the North—the South had plowed with them as their heifers. [Applause.] The South asked the Fugitive Slave law, and it was granted. They asked the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, which never ought to have been given, but it was granted. She demanded the admission of Texas, and it was granted. The North had granted all the South ever desired. Hence this attempt at secession was without cause. It was the work of the worst men that God ever permitted to live on this earth. [Applause.] If when the war was over, the Government should fail to hang the leaders every one as high as Haman—the triumph would be a failure. [Applause.] The rebellion would be crushed. He had always had confidence that the men at the head of affairs would do it. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN—that great, gallant and glorious man.—[Applause, and three cheers for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN]—a man in whose ability and integrity he had always relied, and who, he had prophesied, would come out right side—would certainly conquer the rebels in his front. [Applause.] East Tennessee was now in the Military Department of that hero, FREMONT. [Applause, and three cheers for FREMONT.] Tennessee rejoiced when it heard it had come in his division. [Applause.] He differed from FREMONT in politics, but agreed with him in this case. He had confidence that FREMONT would either make a spoon or spoil a horn. [Applause, and great laughter.] When FREMONT got ready to go down to East Tennessee, he intended to go with him, and ride on a nice horse, and have epaulettes and a sword. [Laughter.] A late member of Congress (Mr. BANKS) had promised to give him a coil of rope, and he wanted to show who the traitors were in East Tennessee, and have the pleasure of tying the rope around their necks. We had had heretofore a few experiments in crushing out rebellion in Massachusetts, the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania, a terrible rebellion in South Carolina. They were all crushed out. [Applause.] If he could have resuscitated the spirit of Old Hickory, he would have placed him two years since in the Chair disgraced by that miserable mockery of a man at Wheatland—[applause]—and we would have had this rebellion crushed out two years ago. [Applause.] JACKSON was a true patriot and lover of his country, and had Old Hickory been President when FLOYD commenced his stealing for the rebellion, rising about ten feet in his boots, and taking FLOYD by the collar, he would have sworn that by the God that made Moses, this thing must stop. [great applause and laughter,] and when ANDREW JACKSON said, by the God that made Moses a thing must stop, that thing must stop. [Great applause.] We had suppressed the Rhode Island Dorr rebellion. But the great rebellion was now on hand, and he believed that LINCOLN, with the people to back him, would put it down. [Applause.] It would, must, and should be done. [Applause.] And, if we were only allowed to take a little rest when that was done, England and France might come on and we would lick them both, [great laughter and applause,] and he was not certain that we would not have it to do. [Applause.] England had been playing a two-faced game. Its great journalist, Dr. RUSSELL, was a good representative of the country. But we would have a large army at the end of the war, and would be ready for the rest of the world and the balance of mankind. [Laughter.] He saw, in the opening of the rebellion, where we were driving. At an early period he took sides with the Union. [Applause.] How could he do otherwise? He had traveled a circuit in South Carolina, and had fought the heresy of nullification in 1832. [Applause.] He had even published a pamphlet opposing nullification, and they threatened to hang him then. He had the honor of being one of a corporal's guard to get up an Electoral ticket in Tennessee for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS against ANDREW JACKSON. [Applause.] In the next contest he was for CLAY. [Great cheering.] Yes, they might cheer CLAY, and, at the next Presidential election, he was going to call a Convention and nominate the last suit of clothes that CLAY wore before his death. [Great laughter.] When the rebellion opened the rebels approached him with money. They knew he was poor, and supposed they could buy him as they had the last devil of the others. [Laughter.] He told them in the words of the Bible, "Thy money perish with thee." He denounced them until the crowd of troops going East, coming through his town, were in the constant habit of murdering Union men. They frequently were ordered to go and hang him. They came to his door, and called for the "d—d old Lincolnite and traitor" to come out. He had several times appeared on the little balcony of his house, and addressed them, saying: "Men, what do you want with me?" He was choice in his language, and took particular pains never to say "gentlemen." [Great laughter.] They said: "We want a speech, and want you to come out for the Southern Confederacy." He replied: "I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed to this infernal rebellion. I hope, that as you are going to get your rights, you will get them before you get back. [Great laughter.] They finally drove him from his house, and took the place for an old smith's shop, to mend FLOYD's stolen muskets. [Laughter.] They finally enacted a law to deprive every Union man of arms. They entered his house three times, and got two guns and a pistol; but being a D. D., he was not largely supplied, and had the balance under the clothes concealed. [Laughter and applause.]

After robbing the Union men of all their horses and blankets, breaking open drawers and chests, and seizing upon money, countenanced by the authorities, in spite of being unarmed, the people rebelled. In one night, strange to say, all the railroad bridges from Chattanooga a hundred miles south, took fire and burned down. [Laughter.] It was a singular coincidence that they should all take fire on that night. [Laughter.] That was purely accidental. [Laughter and applause.] He happened to be out from home at the time. [Laughter.] He had gone out to collect some debts from Union men—the Sheriffs of several counties. [Laughter.] But as the bridges took fire while he was out, they swore that he was the ringleader of all the deviltry. They had the jails all full. They seized him on December 6, and confined him in a dirty, miserable jail, with 150 others. In all the jail there was not a chair, bench or table, or any furniture, except a bucket and two old tin dippers to drink from. He knew the inmates and they knew him, and when he entered they said, "BROWNLOW, are you here?" "Yes, Boys, we have at last met at the hatter's shop." [Laughter.] They said that they never thought they would come to this. He told them to cheer up. Were they there for stealing, counterfeiting or manslaughter? No, it was because they adhered to the flag and Constitution of their country. [Applause.] He declared to God as his judge he looked upon that 6th day of December as the proudest day of his life. [Applause.] He vowed that would stay until death, or until they should hang him rather than renounce his principles. The prisoners were offered chances to volunteer, and from their misery they had been compiled to volunteer; but, after he was first confined, that volunteering stopped. [Applause.] During his incarceration one of the Confederate Brigadiers, named LEADBEATTER, visited him, dressed within an inch of his natural but drunken life. [Laughter.] After some preliminary conversation, the Brigadier offered to have him released if he would take the oath of allegiance. Rising up several feet, and having his Irish aroused, he told him that he would rot before he would take that oath; that he denied their right to administer an oath; that they had no existence; that they had never been recognized, and he believed that they never would be. [Applause.] Preacher as he was, he would see them down in the infernal regions before he would join them. [Applause.] "Well," said the Brigadier, "that's a d——d plain talk." "Yes," was his reply; "but it's the talk for revolutionary times." [Applause.] Well, the times were tightened up. They grew tighter, and still more tight. [Laughter.] There was not a bed in their jail. If they wanted to realize it, let them lie down awhile and warm the floor for somebody else. During the imprisonment a number died from various diseases contracted. He would never forget the scenes which he passed during that fearful time. He remembered two venerable men, ministers, who were harshly used by the corrupt jailor, whom he had frequently denounced as a scoundrel in his paper. Of these two old Baptist preachers, one was incarcerated because he prayed for the President of the United States; that was all of his offence. The other was imprisoned merely for throwing up his hat and cheering when Union troops passed. The jailer constantly examined between pie and plate, to see whether there was any treason being sent in secret letters from the Union men without to those within. One of the men had been imprisoned for no other crime than that of being a Union man. He lay on a piece of carpet on the floor, scarcely able to turn over. His wife leaving five children at home, brought one child five weeks old to the door to see him die. But they refused to let her see her dying husband until after he had put his head out of the window and besought them for God's sake to let her in. They finally did, and when she saw her husband she was so weak as to be unable to stand, and the husband was not able to embrace his wife—neither could speak. He held the babe during the interview. He never beheld but one sight that excelled it, and hoped it would never be witnessed again. This was the spirit of secession, not only in Tennessee, but all over the South; it was the spirit of murder, of assassination; it was the spirit of hell, and yet we had men at the North to sympathize with it. [Applause, and cries of "Shame."] If he owed twelve of the most revolting wretches and depraved scoundrels the world ever saw, to his satanic majesty, he would make a tender of twelve Northern men sympathizing with secession. [Great applause and laughter.] They might deem him severe and bitter in his denunciation of Northern traitors; but they must consider that they in the South took it as a personal matter. These Northern traitors ought not to be tolerated on Broadway. They ought to be ridden on a rail out of the North, and made to show their hands. [Applause, and cries of "Shame."]

A VOICE.—Broadway is full of them cusses. [Applause.]

After Bull Run, officers and privates passing through his town on their way South, bore with them frequently what they said were the heads of Yankees. They would hold them up by the beard, holding the head out of the window, often saying that it was "a d—d Yankee's head, captured at Bull Run." [Sensation and cries of "Shame."] This was the spirit of murder—*of the vile, untutored savage; it was the spirit of hell, and he who apologized for it was not a whit better than the perpetrators themselves.* [Applause.] In ANDY JOHNSON's town (cheers for ANDY JOHNSON)—and while JOHNSON's name was up he would say a word. If Mr. LINCOLN had consulted the Union men of Tennessee as to who should be Governor, they would have unanimously responded for ANDY JOHNSON—[applause.] He had opposed ANDY systematically and persistently, and JOHNSON had fought him, too; but now they would fight for one another. [Applause.] All causes were merged in that of the Union. [Applause.] The miserable wretch who would arouse old party issues and make capital out of this war deserved death. [Applause.] They drove ANDY JOHNSON out of his house, and took his property, and they had put into his heart a devil as big as this pitcher, (holding up a pitcher,) and into other Union men's heart a devil as big as a hat. [Laughter and applause.] And when their turn comes they would shoot 'em like dogs, and hang them on every limb they came to. Their time would come yet, and he only wanted a chance to go down and point out the rebels. [Applause.] The hope of his life was to again publish the Knoxville *Whig*, with 100,000 subscribers, and then he would express his opinion of some of 'em. [Laughter.] He would pronounce some eulogies, for if he had a talent, it was the talent to pile up epithets one upon another. [Applause.] But in the town where ANDY JOHNSON resides they took out two Union men, and by order of one of the most unmitigated scoundrels that ever made a track in Tennessee, hanged these men, and directed the engineers to go slowly by, so as to give the passengers an opportunity, as they passed, to rap the dead bodies with their canes, and kick them; and the women—not the ladies—waved their handkerchiefs at the sight. But the man who had ordered this—LEADBEATTER—had got a glorious whipping by Gen. MITCHEL. He could kill a Union man taken out of jail, but when he met the Yankees in battle he took to his heels like a coward and scavenger, as he is. [Applause.] When the rebellion was over, he hoped the Union men catch him, if they grabbed no other. They would take him to the same oak tree, and make the widow of one of the murdered men tie the rope about his neck. [Applause.] The rebels had tied up Union men and beaten them almost to death, and when redress was asked in Court, the Judge replied that these were revolutionary times, therefore they intended, when they got the opportunity, to hang or shoot every one of those miscreants. Well, when he was in jail, they drove up every morning with one or two coffins, and none of the one hundred and fifty prisoners knew who was to be hanged. They took a venerable man, and called him a d—d old Lincolnite and Union speaker. They led him up. They took J. C. HAUN, a young man of excellent character, leaving a wife and four helpless children. And when Mrs. BROWNLOW came away, she saw Mrs. HAUN plowing and hoeing corn to feed her starving children. When they took HAUN out, (he had had an hour's notice,) he claimed the privilege of having a Union Methodist preacher, but they would not allow it. A secession preacher on the scaffold undertook to say that HAUN had been led away by Union men, and was sorry for it. HAUN rose up, and with clear, stentorian voice, said, "Fellow-citizens, there is not a word of truth in that statement. I never gave authority to make such a statement. Go on and do your worst. I am for the Union. I did what I did with my eyes open." As God were his judge, he would sooner be HAUN to-day, than any of the scoundrels concerned in his murder. [Applause.] One amiable man was condemned to die and his daughter, a most estimable girl, hearing that he was to be hung, asked the privilege of seeing him. This, contrary to custom, was granted. They had him in a small iron cage. As she entered, he threw his arms around her neck; they sobbed and cried. The scene was most affecting and he hoped never to see the like again. As she left he could barely distinguish that she lisped his name, and he could understand that she wanted him to telegraph to JEFF. DAVIS and try to save her father's life. He did so, addressed it Hon. JEFF. DAVIS—he didn't believe he was honorable, but did it for form's sake. JEFF. DAVIS could not withstand the daughter's appeal, and the father's life was saved. But that father was compelled to remain in jail. This was the spirit which actuated them everywhere. Would they allow any among them to apologize for such a murderous and bloodthirsty a set of demons as lived in the Southern Confederacy? [No, no.] They shot and whipped Union men, and even whipped the wives and daughters of Union men. He claimed that a more loyal or more devoted people to the cause of the Stars and Stripes could not be found than the people of Tennessee. [Applause.] *Before he left they appealed to him to relieve them, if possible; to see the President*, and have the army sent to disenthral them. He thanked God that the rebellion would soon play out. [Applause.] Richmond must certainly fall before that noble fellow, MCCLELLAN. [Applause.] They would hear from FREMONT in the Mountain Department. If HALLECK, BUELL & Co. would only capture Corinth and Memphis, Tenn., would be redeemed. The flag was out, and the dog was dead. We would drive the rebels into the Gulf of Mexico, like the devils did the hogs into the sea of Gallilee. [Applause.] But, a few weeks prior to the last election, they announced that the great bell-wether of the rebellion, the first two letters of whose name were W. L. YANCEY (laughter,) would speak in Vicksburgh. This YANCEY was pardoned out of a South Carolina prison, where he was incarcerated for murdering his uncle. When YANCEY got on the stand he asked, "Is Parson BROWNLOW here?" "Yes, he is here." "I hope," said he, "that the Parson will have nerve enough to come upon the platform." "No, no," said the Secessionists—the Breckinridge fellers. [Applause.] We had four tickets during the last Presidential election. The Bell and Everett was a Kangaroo ticket, with all the strength in the hind legs. [Applause.] The Breckinridge ticket was the meanest ticket he ever saw. [Applause.] He opposed LINCOLN, but when LINCOLN was fairly elected, it was the duty of every patriot and true man to bow to the will of the people. Well, he went on the stage, and the following dialogue took place between himself and Mr. YANCEY.

YANCEY—Are you Parson BROWNLOW?

BROWNLOW—I am the only man on earth, Sir, that sleeps in the bed. [Laughter.]

YANCEY—Don't you think, Sir, that you are badly employed as a preacher—a man of your cloth to be dabbling in politics?

BROWNLOW—Well, Sir, a distinguished member of the party you are acting with once took Jesus Christ up into a mountain [roars of laughter] and said, "Look at the kingdoms of the world—all this will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me." The answer in reply to the devil is my reply to you, "Get thee behind me, Satan." [Roars of laughter.]

I rather expected to be knocked down, but I stood with my right side next him, and a Derringer in my left pocket, and I made up my mind that if I went off one side, he should go off the other. I then said to him, "You should get a little more information before launching out against preachers. ISAAC LEWIS, the President of your meeting, is an old, distinguished Methodist preacher—one of BUCHANAN's pensioners. [Great laughter.] Are you aware, Sir, that this gentleman on my left is one of the Breckinridge electors of this Congressional District, and was turned out of the Methodist Ministry for whipping his wife and slandering his congregation. [Renewed laughter.] Sir, are you aware that this man sitting in front, Col. LAMBON C. HAINES, an elector on the Breckinridge ticket in the State of Tennessee, was expelled from the Methodist Ministry for lying and cheating his neighbors in measure." [Roars of laughter, long prolonged.]

The Parson's peroration brought down the house, and after excusing himself, from indisposition, the speaker took his seat, in spite of repeated calls to "Go on."

A paper containing the names of a large number of subscribers for the Knoxville *Whig*, obtained in this City, was exhibited to the audience by the Chairman. He hoped that the list would be increased a thousand fold.

Gen. SAMUEL F. CAREY was then introduced to the audience, and delivered an address of rare eloquence and power. He received the most flattering and enthusiastic applause at its conclusion, after which the audience retired. The meeting was altogether a great success.

[Advertisement.]

The Southern spies in this City can be recognized by the "shocking bad hats" they wear. All loyal citizens adopt the new and elegant Spring hat made by KNOX, whose famous store, No. 212 Broadway, is the headquarters of masculine New-York. "We have been there, and still would go" for hats.

[Advertisement.]

$1 CLOTHES WRINGERS.—Wrings beautifully, and fits any tub. Agents wanted in every town. Address, inclosing $1, PIERRE D. VAN HOESEN, No. 67 South-street, up stairs. N. B.—Patent rights for sale.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT DOG SHOW at Barnum's has created a perfect *furore* throughout the entire City. Everybody is anxious to see the dogs. Ladies, children and gentlemen throng the Museum by thousands, and the interest in the Show increases with the lapse of time. To-day and to-morrow all the choicest specimens of the thousands of dogs which have been exhibited will be shown, making a collection unequaled in the world.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport *Cahawba*, from Port Royal—Col. Noble, Col. Woodman, Capt. Hemmingway, Capt. C. Terry, Capt. Baum, Capt. C. Smith, Capt. [illegible], Capt. Moore, Dr. Mulford, Lieut. J. H. [illegible], J. N. Wheeler, Mrs. Beard, Mr. Longfellow, of U. S. Coast Survey, N. Bellows, Mr. Dullerare, Wm. Wright, Wm. B. Urann, Acting Master U. S. N., Dr. Houghton and servant, U. S. A., S. J. Smith, E. Ahern, S. Kilbon, Capt. Ackerman, Wm. H. Degraw, Mr. Bacon, Dr. [illegible], U. S. A.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 43 | Sun sets.... 7 10 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 32 | Gov. Island 10 32 | Hell Gate... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... THURSDAY, May 15.

Cleared.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships W. Libby, Bishop, Bristol, E. Gallbraund; J. R. Keeler, Delano, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Blanche Ayres, Shanghai, N. L. & G. Griswold; Wm. Wilson, Cheever, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.; Liverpool, [illegible], London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne; Sultana, Panno, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Esthen, (Br.,) Chanderton, Rio Janeiro, Gordon & Colt.

Brigs Wm. R. Kibbe, Prindle, San Domingo City, J. & N. Smith & Co.; A. Horta, Orcutt, Trinidad de Cuba, Metcalf & Duncan; Clyde, (Br.,) Campbell, [illegible]; Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Stevens, Belize, Hon. [illegible], Alexander & Son; Black Hawk, Talbot, Machias, [illegible] Son & Co.; Matron, Taylor, Newport, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schooners Tigris, Shaw, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Onward, (Br.,) Phelan, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Grimes, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sloops Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Opera, Dervich, New-London, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, Port Royal May 11, with passengers to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Lawrence, Foster, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pulican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to B. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer G. B. Mollison, Rebman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Christiana, Monk, London and Portsmouth [illegible] with mdse. and 39 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. April 23, lat. 45 18, lon. 34, passed a ship bound E., with a red ball in her fore-topsail. April 29, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], saw an iceberg.

Ship Ontario, Hosmer, Liverpool April 8, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Orsville, (of Rockland,) Crocker, Cadiz April [illegible], with cork, lead, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan. Had light winds N. of Western Islands; from thence light W. winds. Sld. in co. with brig Angostura, Hallman, for Havana, in ballast. May 5, off E. end of Sable Island, saw an iceberg. May 12, off South Shoal, took pilot from boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Brig Lottery, (Br., of London,) Hurrell, Palermo April [illegible]—passed Gibraltar April 16—with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps. April 19, lat. 38 34, lon. 16 14, spoke Br. brig Author, bound E. April 22, lat. 42 02, lon. 32 40, spoke Br. schr. Oriental, of Biddeford, from St. Vincents, [illegible].

Brig Ellen, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) O'Brien, Cardiff Feb. 18, via Halifax 10 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Mary Hatfield, (Br.,) Marsh, Windsor, N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

SAILED—Steamships Oriental and Belvidere.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

Marine News From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Sld., ships Lotos, for Hong Kong; Joseph Peabody, for Callao; [illegible], for Valparaiso; Ariel, for [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, March 8, bark Laura Pelot, [illegible]; Martha Post, Robinson, wtg.; schrs. L. B. Cowperthwaite, disch.; Central America, Berry, ldg.; Justice, Randel, Peters, just arr. from Montevideo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the members held at the Jones House, No. 131 Broadway, on the 13th inst., the following Ticket was unanimously nominated; and we hereby present the same for the cordial support of every member desiring the welfare and prosperity of the Library:

For President, CHARLES OSGOOD, with J. & H. Smith & Co.

For Vice-President, HARVEY H. WOODS, with the Second-avenue Railroad Company.

For Corresponding Secretary, THADDEUS V. TABER, with James Morrison & Co.

For Recording Secretary, JAMES H. PERCIVAL, with Young, Schultz & Co.

For Treasurer, ALEXANDER RHIND, with Robert Slimmon & Co.

For Directors:

ROYAL PHELPS WILBUR, with Maitland, Phelps & Co.
AARON C. ALLEN, with Bonkard & Hutton.
ANTON A. RAVEN, with Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
THEODORE I. HUSTED, with Jesse Hoyt & Co.
A. B. VALENTINE, with Bonbard and Kingsland Transportation Co.
WM. H. MARVINE, with Smythe, Sprague & Co.
THEODORE H. VULTEE, with American [illegible] Bank.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN CRERAR,
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
ETHAN ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
JOSEPH BLACK,
GEORGE O. WOOD,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.

The friends and supporters of the above ticket are cordially invited to meet in parlor No. 7 Jones House, every evening until after election, which will take place on TUESDAY, the 20th inst. CHAS. F. ALLEN, Chairman.

JOHN M. DOW, Secretary.

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